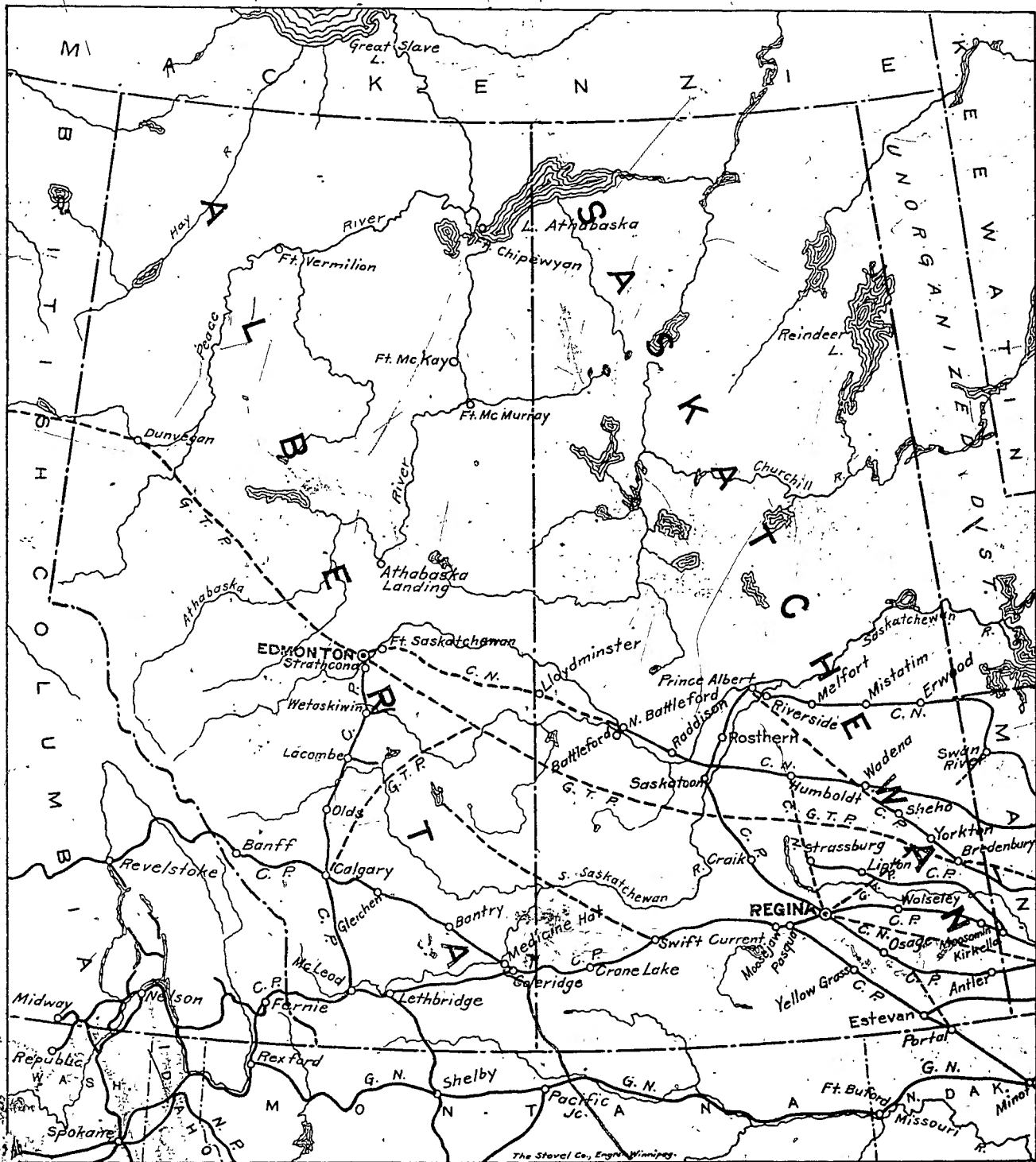


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THE LEADER

REGINA, SASK., SEPTEMBER 1, 1905.



OUTLINE MAP OF
THE NEW PROVINCES OF ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.
CREATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1905.

63.12.23/14

Into Confederation

At midnight, on August 31, the two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta entered into Confederation, taking their places with Quebec, Ontario and the other provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada, among the self-governing units that compose the British Empire, assuming all the dignity and responsibility necessarily attaching to that position and passing from a state of tutelage into the untrammelled freedom of the full provincial status.

The history of the gradual progress to this point has been broadly similar to that which marked the constitutional development not only of each one of the colonies that comprise the empire, but of Great Britain itself. The position assumed today is the natural and inevitable outcome of the gradual constitutional evolution that has been in constant progress from the time that the "Great Lone Land" passed from the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company into the guardianship of the Canadian government until the present moment. Step by step progress has been made from the days of the Council of Assiniboia to the full-fledged manhood of the two young provinces that came into being today, from the time of the lieutenant-governorship of Laird, when the whole controllable income of the N. W. T. was \$526 and the entire civil service consisted of the Clerk of the Council, Mr. A. E. Forget, the first lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan, up to this present time when the two newly made provinces set out upon their provincial

housekeeping with a combined income of well over \$2,000,000 and a civil service numbering hundreds.

The two young provinces start today upon their new careers in circumstances that could not be brighter or more full of promise. Everything seems to have conspired to launch them on their way under conditions the most auspicious and

are upon this new Western land and it is generally conceded that in the great progress and material prosperity that all predict will mark the next fifty years of Canadian history, the two provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta will from the outset take an important, and as time passes a leading part. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier said when he introduced the two

whole American continent. Yet it is only within comparatively the last few years that the vast potentialities of the North-West have been fully and unreservedly acknowledged. But a few years ago it was looked upon as more or less of an incubus and drag upon the Dominion, while today not only Canada, but the nations of the world acclaim its marvellous resources and prophecy of the great future that lies before it. Only when it is remembered that up to the present practically only the fringe of the resources of the two new provinces has been touched upon, can something of the future before them be realised. By far the greater part of the Canadian wheat belt lies within the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and of the 400,000,000 acres in the North-West suitable for wheat growing, considerably less than 80,000,000 acres have up to the present been taken up. Practically the whole of that uncultivated land lies within the new provinces and it has been estimated that at a rate of yield less than one half the average of Manitoba for twenty years back, this now uncultivated area would produce one-fifth more than all the wheat grown throughout the whole world at present. The full recognition of the tremendous wheat growing possibilities of the new land coincides with the diminution of the wheat output of the United States. From being a great wheat exporter there is little room for doubting that within a very few years the States will be an importer of bread-stuffs and that Canada to a very great extent will



THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COUNTESS GREY.

bright-omened. So much so, that even nature may be said to have marked the occasion by her prodigality as shown in the phenomenally bountiful harvest with which the North-West has this year been blessed. Without exaggeration it may be said the eyes, not only of Europe, but of the whole civilised world

bills that came into effect today, "as the nineteenth century has been the century of the United States, so the twentieth century will be the century of Canada," and especially, it might without extravagance be said, will it be the century of the Canadian West, in the words of Sir Wilfrid "the fairest and most fertile" territory of the



HIS HONOUR AMÉDÉE EMMANUEL FORGET
Last Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories and
First Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan.



MADAME FORGET.

The Last Executive Council of the North-West Territories.

be the granary not of Britain alone, but of the world.

But not alone to agriculture are the resources of the new provinces confined. The northerly sections, until yesterday known as the provisional district of Athabaska, have given indications of great mineral wealth—petroleum, coal, gold, copper and other minerals, and the suggestion of the Premier that "perhaps some day we may have in what is today a barren section another Yukon," is considered by those who have travelled and studied the country to be no idle dream.

Today the centre of population in Canada is around Ottawa, but within twenty years it is safe to predict that it will lie between Winnipeg and Calgary. In 1901 the population of the Territories was 165,555, while it is calculated that the new provinces start with a population of well over 500,000, and if anything like the present annual increase of immigration is maintained, three years from hence the 1,000,000 point will be arrived at. Some idea of the growth that awaits such cities as Regina, Edmonton and Calgary can be gathered from the history of Winnipeg, which from a small village of twenty-five



HON. F. W. G. HAULTAIN,
Premier and Attorney General

will compare favorably with that of any city between the Great Lakes and the Coast, in all that goes towards the making of a great city. Handsome business blocks adorn its streets, splendid churches minister to the spiritual needs of its inhabitants, fine school buildings testify to the interest taken in education and the numerous spacious warehouses bear witness to the commercial activity of its citizens. No one who knew the Regina of ten years ago would recognise the city of today. With the rest of the old Territories that now becomes a part of the province of Saskatchewan, the people of the Queen City enter upon the wider responsibilities consequent upon the opening of the new page in their history, full of confidence and with the settled determination to worthily bear their part in the pushing forward of their country's highest interests and upholding the fair name of that confederation of self-governing provinces which shine the brightest jewels in the imperial circle of peoples that constitute the British Empire, among which today Saskatchewan and Alberta take their places.



HON. G. H. V. BULYEA,
Commissioner of Public Works and Territorial Secretary
(Now Lieutenant Governor of Alberta.)

years ago has become the teeming business centre of today. Unlike the Old World, the West is a land of almost miraculous changes. As if by magic, the open prairie of yesterday becomes studded with the busy, thriving cities of today.

In the bright galaxy of cities that are destined to dot the new provinces, none holds out greater promise than Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan. Much has happened in the city's history since the year 1882 when it first started into existence—a village of tents, with an orange box for a post office, a gospel tent its only church and water selling at from 50 cents to \$5.00 per barrel according to the dryness of the season. Today, at the outset of the new order of things, Regina occupies a very different position. It stands the undisputed commercial, judicial and scholastic headquarters of Saskatchewan. Civic enterprise is rapidly placing it in a position which



HON. WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

MEN IDENTIFIED WITH WESTERN DEVELOPMENT

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Railway Policy and Mr. Sifton's Immigration and Land Policies Have Had Much to do With Western Canada's Present Prosperity While Senator Ross and Hon. Frank Oliver Grappled Successfully with Many Local Problems in the Early Days of the Territories.



RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Prime Minister of Canada.



HON. FRANK OLIVER, M.P., Minister of the Interior,
Who Will Continue Mr. Sifton's Progressive Policy.



HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, M.P.
The Man Who Inaugurated the Immigration Policy Which Has
Made Western Canada Known to the World.



HON. JAMES H. ROSS, SENATOR,
A Member of the North-West Executive Council Prior
to the Granting of Responsible Government.



ALD. P. McARA, JR.,
Chairman of Finance Committee.



ALD. JAMES BALFOUR,
Chairman Waterworks Committee.



ALD. R. H. WILLIAMS,
Chairman Board of Works.

A SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION

Perhaps no city in Canada has greater reason to be proud of its civic financial standing than Regina has, a matter of no small moment in the consideration of a city's future. The financial statement issued for the year 1904 showed that on the 31st of last December the city's surplus of assets over liabilities stood at no less a sum than \$568,516.92. Those assets, moreover, are of a very tangible character, consisting as they do to the extent of \$440,800 of the townsite lots (10 blocks and 4308 lots) deeded by the Dominion Government to the city in 1904. The property thus owned by the city is bound to increase in value rather than otherwise. This fact has been very forcibly demonstrated by the sales that have taken place—at the sale of city lots held on July 6, when \$57,000 was realised for 224



HIS WORSHIP MAYOR H. W. LAIRD.

lots, the properties sold fetched in almost every case considerably above the upset price, in many instances as much as 100 per cent. At a conservative estimate, the property at present held by the corporation is worth \$500,000 at the existing market values of Regina real estate. Regina is thus in the enviable position of being able to proceed with all those improvements that an up-to-date city requires, without piling up a big indebtedness and hopelessly mortgaging its future sources of income.

Another sign of the steady growth of the city and the increase in value of city property is to be found in the great increase shown in the assessment roll. The assessed value of property in Regina for 1905 shows an increase over the preceding year of \$1,696,703. The totals for the last three years are as follows:

1903	\$1,226,009
1904	\$2,284,710
1905	\$3,981,413



ALD. ROBT. SINTON,
Chairman Health and Relief
Committee.



ALD. PETER COOPER,
Chairman Fire, Water and Light
Committee.



ALD. N. B. MCINNIS,
Chairman Market and Parks
Committee.

MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES.

From the day of its incorporation as a city Regina has recognised the obligations laid upon it with regard to public utilities, as the Territorial capital, the capital-elect of a great province, and the commercial centre of a vast and rapidly populating territory. Two years ago the streets of Regina were unlighted, the broken-down electric light plant, owned by a private company, gave its citizens a wretchedly inadequate service for domestic use at exorbitantly high rates, water system it had none, nor anything in the way of sewerage that could be dignified by the name of system. But things city behind it has accomplished much have moved since then and a progressive council with an unanimous in two years. Today Regina owns

public works which, at a cost of something like \$275,000, are now rapidly approaching completion, and which when completed will stamp Regina as being indeed "no mean city." The entire undertaking has been carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications of Mr. John Galt, under the personal supervision of his assistant, Mr. O. W. Smith, C. E.

Waterworks.

After a careful consideration of several possible sources of water supply, among which were springs at Pilot Butte and the sinking of wells, it was finally decided to bring it by gravitation from a spring brook known as Boggy Creek at a point seven miles to the north-



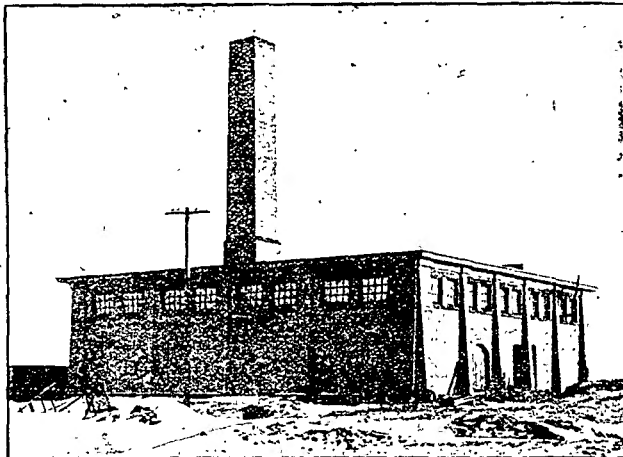
SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

yards of concrete being used in its construction. From the reservoir the water is taken to the city by gravitation, the total fall in the seven miles of pipe line being 90 feet, giving a pressure in the city mains, without any recourse to pumping, of from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs., more than sufficient for all domestic purposes. For the first three miles from the reservoir the water is conveyed through vitrified clay pipe, from which it empties into a large concrete compensating basin which serves to regulate the supply and govern the pressure. Along this section of the line manholes with screen attachments are placed every 2000 feet. From the compensating basin the water is carried by cast iron pipes to the city, where it is distributed through 24,000 feet of mains. Owing to the exceptionally rapid growth of the city since 1903 the Council already has under serious consideration the question of greatly extending the mains within the city. For the purpose of fire protection a second compensating basin, with a capacity of 150,000



MR. J. A. JOHNSTON,
Supt. of City Electric Light System.

(Continued on page 10.)

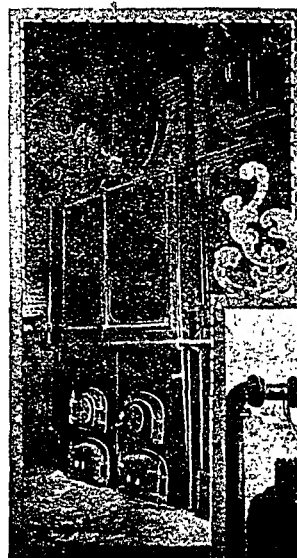


ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATERWORKS POWER HOUSE.

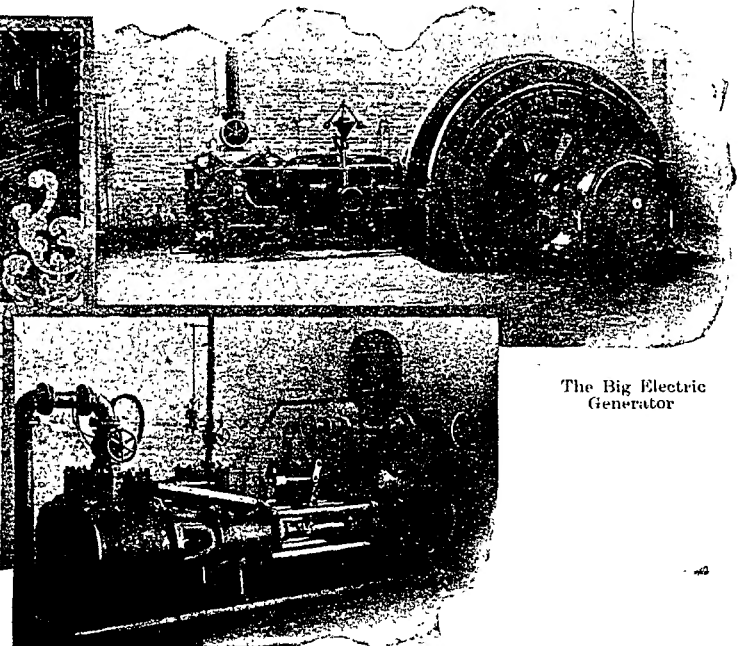
one of the most up-to-date electric light plants in Western Canada, its streets are brilliantly illuminated, it has a water supply of which in every respect it is justifiably proud, and has at the present time under construction a sewerage system which will embody all the latest improvements of modern civil engineering. In its progress towards civic enlightenment, Glasgow rather than Chicago has been the model kept in view, and the adoption of the motto "Public Ownership of Public Utilities" has already been more than justified by the handsome profit shown in the first eight months' working of the electric lighting system, a profit gained notwithstanding a 20 per cent reduction in price to the consumers coupled with a service in every way superior to that given in the old private-ownership days.

In grappling with the questions necessarily connected with its adoption of civic improvements Regina, like all Western cities, has had to consider not only the requirements of the immediate present but also those of the future, making adequate provision for that growth of the city which every indication points to as being inevitable during the next twenty years. Calling in the services of Mr. John Galt, the well known Toronto civil engineer, the city in 1903 secured an exhaustive report dealing with the waterworks, sewerage and electric lighting. Acting with certain modifications, upon the recommendations laid down in that report, the city council subsequently instituted those

public works which, at a cost of something like \$275,000, are now rapidly approaching completion, and which when completed will stamp Regina as being indeed "no mean city." The dam is a massive concrete structure, 350 feet long, with a depth of 15 feet, 2000



Section of the Boiler Room



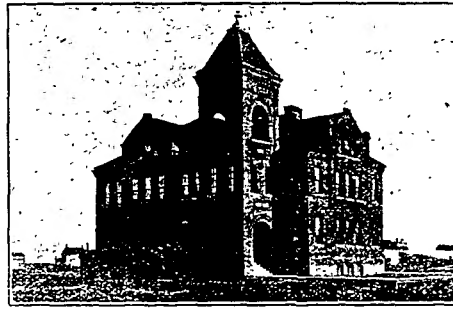
Steam Pump for Fire Pressure.

The Big Electric Generator

North-West Centre of Education.



D. P. McCOLL, B.A., Principal.



PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

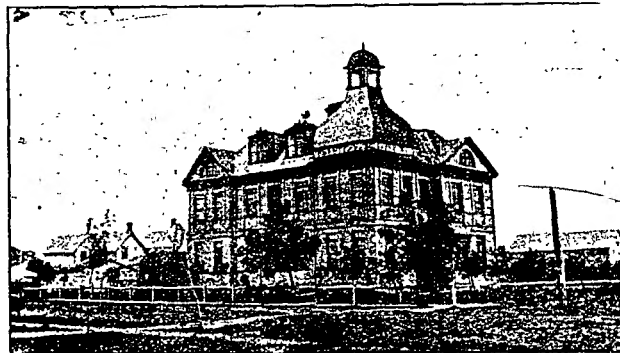


MR. L. H. BENNETT.

The accompanying cuts are of members of the Normal School staff.



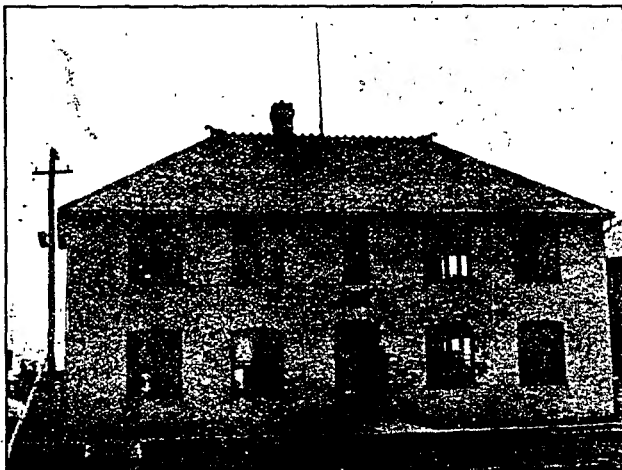
T. E. PERRETT, B.A.



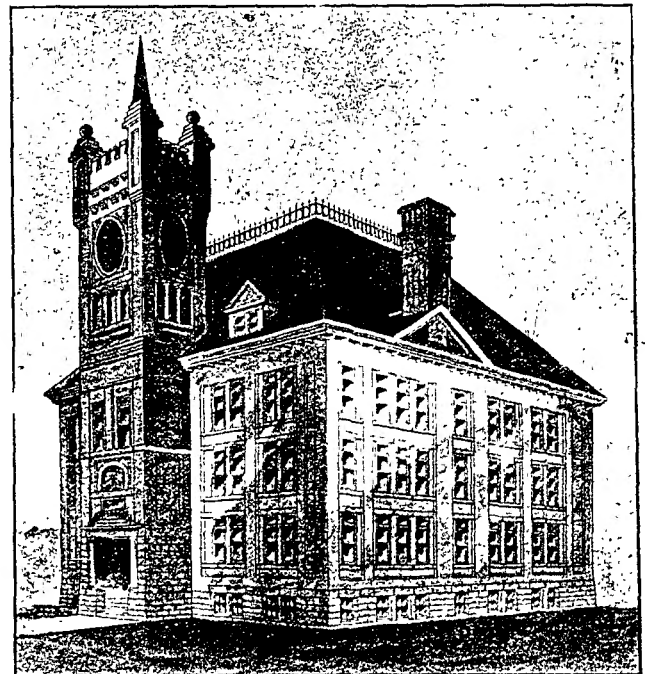
HIGH SCHOOL.



MISS E. E. RANKIN.



GRATTON SEPARATE SCHOOL.



NEW TEN-ROOM PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(Now under construction.)

Sketched from plans by Oldershaw, architect, Winnipeg.

REGINA CHURCHES.

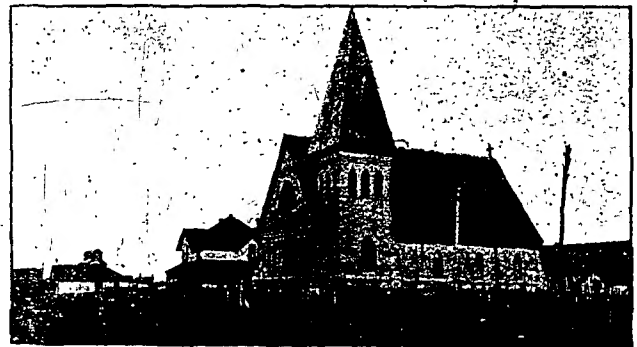
From the humble gospel tent started in 1882, by the Methodists, the churches of Regina have grown in numbers as the city progressed. The first Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1884, in which year it was consecrated by Archbishop Tache and in the same year St. Paul's Church of England was built. A new church of England was built in 1894 and at the present time a \$15,000 addition is in course of construction. The Catholics have long found the present church too small and started to build a new one this summer, which it is hoped will be ready for occupation in the fall.

The first Presbyterian Church was erected in 1882 and was followed by a larger building in 1886. But as with the other denominations, the requirements of the City have long since outgrown the building that

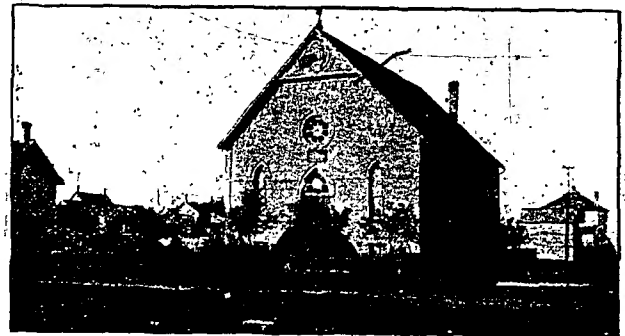
served the early needs of the community, and a handsome \$50,000 structure commenced early in the spring of this year is now rapidly approaching completion.

The present Methodist church, built in 1889, has similarly of late years been found utterly inadequate to provide for the larger city of to-day and while temporary alterations are now being made which will slightly increase the seating capacity of the Church, it is the intention of the denomination to build a large and modern church next year. The present Baptist Church was built in 1894.

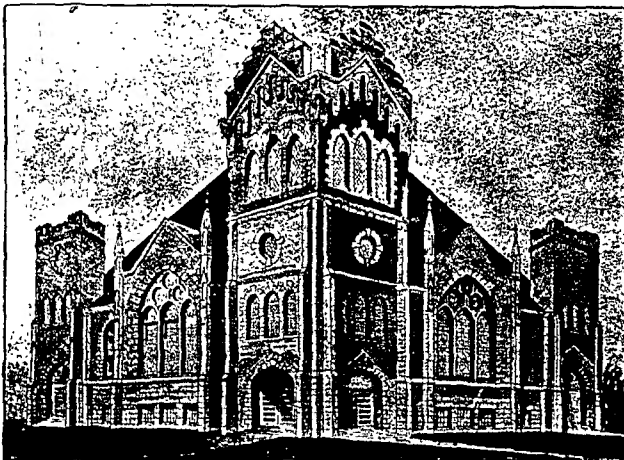
In addition to the above mentioned churches, there is also a Greek Church and the Salvation Army have a well equipped Barracks and an active local corps.



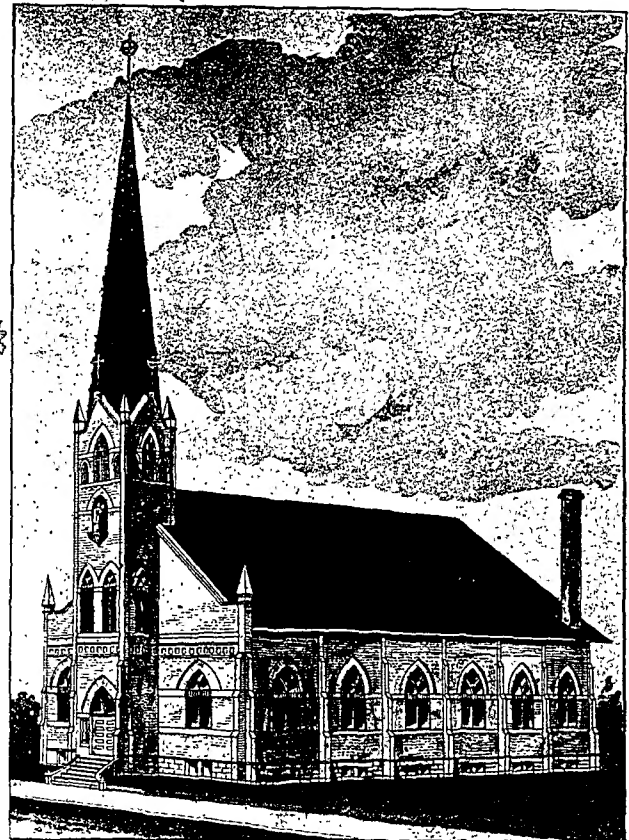
ST. PAUL'S, CHURCH OF ENGLAND,
Erected 1894, and now being enlarged at a cost of \$15,000.



METHODIST CHURCH.
Erected 1889, to be replaced with a large new edifice next year.

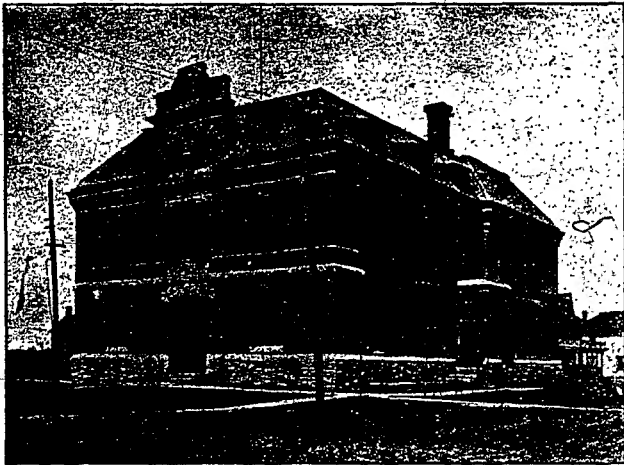


NEW KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Now being erected at an estimated cost of \$50,000.
Sketched from plans by W. M. Dodds, architect, Regina.



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,
Now under construction.
Sketched from plans by S. Hooper, architect, Winnipeg.

SOME PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



COURT HOUSE.



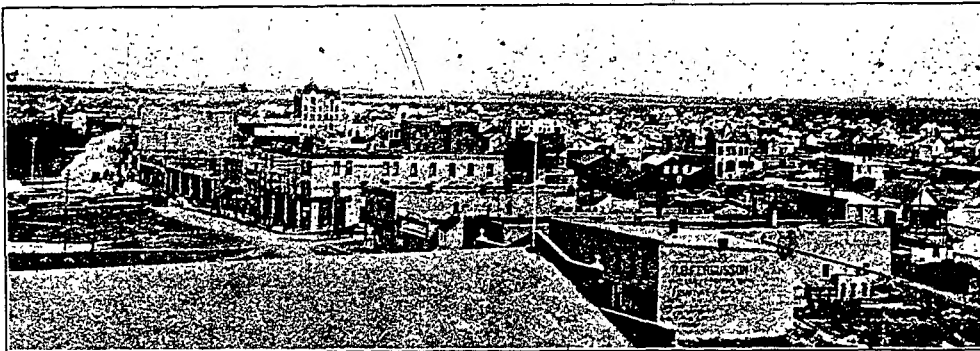
THE ASSINIBOIA CLUB



DOMINION LANDS OFFICE.



REGINA VICTORIA HOSPITAL.



REGINA AS IT APPEARED TWO YEARS AGO.

A New City has Come into Existence in Three Years.

MUNICIPAL

(Continued from page 6.)

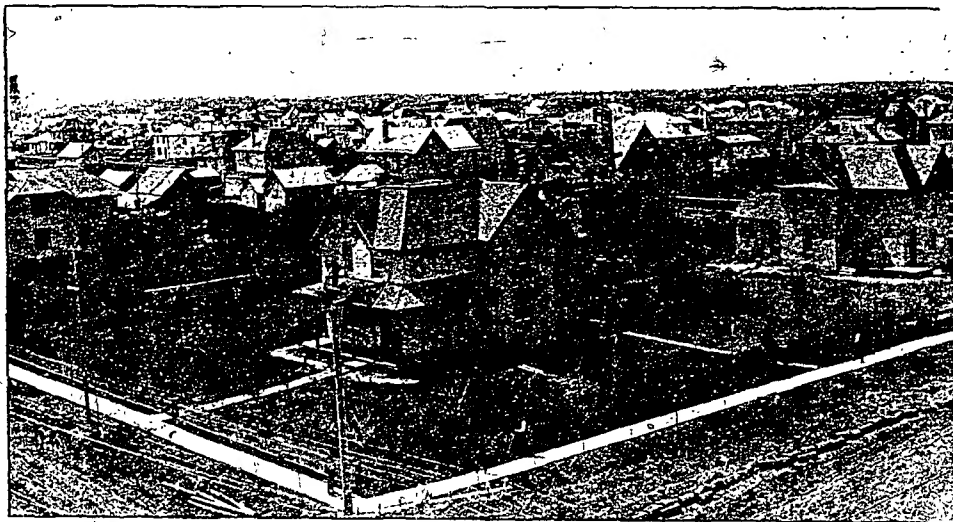
gallons, has been constructed near the power house, and a Northey pump, capable of pumping 1000 gallons per minute against 100 pounds pressure, has been installed for the same purpose. Thirty-six fire hydrants distributed throughout the city complete an almost perfect fire-fighting system.

Apart from the water contained in the 80,000,000 gal. reservoir, the city, by connecting the pipe line with numerous large springs discovered whilst laying the pipe, has gained an additional supply of 300,000 gallons per day, a supply more than sufficient for its present requirements and capable, should the necessity arise, of almost limitless expansion. The water itself, as demonstrated by a series of searching analyses, is exceptionally pure and specially adapted for domestic purposes, a recent test having shown it to be 20 per cent. softer than Winnipeg water, which has been through the softening plant. One of the great features of the Regina water system is the economy with which it can be worked. Once started, it may practically be said to work automatically, pumping having to be resorted to only in case of fire, and the natural purity and softness of the water obviating any elaborate and expensive filtration or softening processes.

Sewerage System.

The sewerage system recommended and designed by Mr. Galt and now in course of construction by Messrs. Dobson, Jackson & Fry, the well known Winnipeg contractors, may be said to embody, if not the last word, at any rate the latest word that engineering science has uttered upon the subject. It is similar in almost every respect, except magnitude, to the system recently adopted, at a cost of many millions, by the city of Manchester, England, and is a system now generally used where the physical nature of the country favors, as it does in the case of Regina, its adoption. The method in question is known as the purification of sewage by bacteria, otherwise, and more generally, as the septic tank system.

The system, as applied to Regina, will consist of a main sewer, already built, constructed of brick and two feet in diameter, having an outlet into Wascana Creek to the south of the city. With this will be connected five miles of vitrified pipe sewer, varying in diameter from nine to twenty inches, and designed to cover the rest of the city. There will be fifty-five concrete man-holes, and a hundred catch-water basins will be provided for the purpose of carrying off flood-water from the streets. The man-holes have been specially arranged by the engineer to provide for an exceptionally free circulation of air through the sewer, and ample provision has been made by the introduction of valves for facilitating easy and thorough flushing. In connection with the designing of man-holes a special study has been made of some of the most recently installed sewerage systems in the large cities of the States, and it is confidently believed that the exceptional precautions taken in their construction will ensure perfect immunity from all danger of those terrible epidemics so often directly traceable to the faulty air circulation and consequently defective ventilation of sewers. As in the water system, gravitation will be brought into play for the purpose of carrying the sewage away, the natural fall of the land from the city to Was-



THE PORTION OF REGINA SHOWN IN THE ABOVE PICTURE WAS OPEN PRAIRIE LESS THAN THREE YEARS AGO.



REGINA IS GROWING—EIGHT HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION ARE SHOWN ABOVE.



VICTORIA PARK—THE CITY'S PLAYGROUND.

ENTERPRISES.

cana Creek lending itself in a special degree to that purpose. The expense and liability to breakdown attaching to a system dependent upon pumping is thus entirely done away with.

At the outlet a large septic tank will be built, capable of holding the accumulated sewage of twenty-four hours, with a liberal margin for the increase in population in the near future. The tank is to be built of steel and concrete and will be of the most modern design. The working of the tank is as simple as it is thoroughly effective. The sewage entering the tank remains until the tank is full. Within twenty-four hours of the time of entering a scum forms upon the surface, an inch or more in thickness, consisting of a solid mass of fifth bacteria which prey upon the poisonous matter and the solids contained in the sewage until the solids are entirely dissolved and only two per cent. of poisonous matter remains. For the proper working of the tank all light and air have to be rigidly excluded, both being inimical to the successful career of the bacteria as city scavengers; it is also necessary that the sewage while in the tank should be disturbed as little as possible and for that reason both the inlet and the outlet are submerged below the surface of the sewage. The sewage thus treated passes from the tank through a series of filter beds in which it loses the small remaining percentage of poisonous matter, emerging finally from the outlet in the form of absolutely pure water. The striking purity of the water thus obtained has been shown by analysis, and many instances are known of people drinking it, knowingly and unknowingly, without the least ill effect following. It has been proved that the water of the Manchester Ship Canal has gained immensely in quality since the water from the city sewerage system has emptied into it. In addition to great economy in working, joined with simplicity and efficiency, the system now being adopted has one other point strongly in its favor, viz.: that it is not liable to interruption by freezing, the gases arising from the decomposing matter generating sufficient heat to counteract the frost.

Electric Lighting and Power House

The power house, erected last year, is a handsome and substantial brick building, measuring 70 by 68 feet and situated on the northern outskirts of the city. It is divided into three sections, boiler room, pump room and electric light hall. In the boiler room are installed two 250 h.p. Babcock and Wilcox water-tube safety boilers of the very latest design, carrying all the most recent improvements in the water-tube boilers made by that celebrated Glasgow firm. The pump room contains the Northey pump, used for increasing the pressure of the water system in the event of fire.

The electric lighting plant consists of a 475 h.p. simple Corliss engine, supplied by the John Inglis Co. of Toronto, connected with a 300 kilowatt generator, manufactured by the Westinghouse Co., and capable of supplying 7000 16 candle power lights. The lighting system is under the management of Mr. J. A. Johnston, electrical engineer, and is rapidly being extended in all parts of the city. The plant also supplies the current for the 35 arc lamps which make Regina one of the best lighted cities west of Winnipeg.

Open Prairie Gives Place to Well-Built Streets.



CORNWALL ST. SOUTH—OPEN PRAIRIE TWO YEARS AGO.



LORNE ST. SOUTH—OPEN PRAIRIE TWO YEARS AGO.

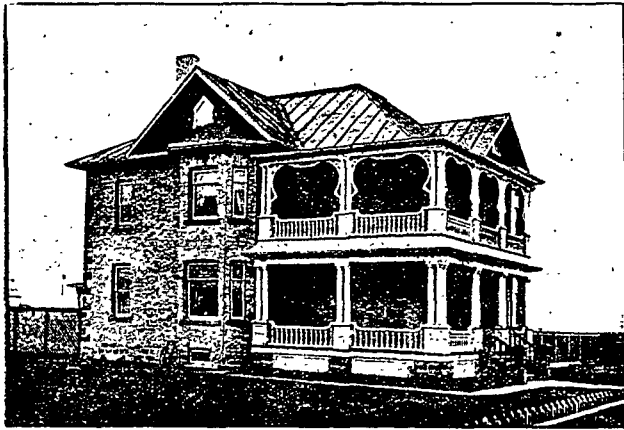


SMITH ST. SOUTH—OPEN PRAIRIE TWO YEARS AGO.

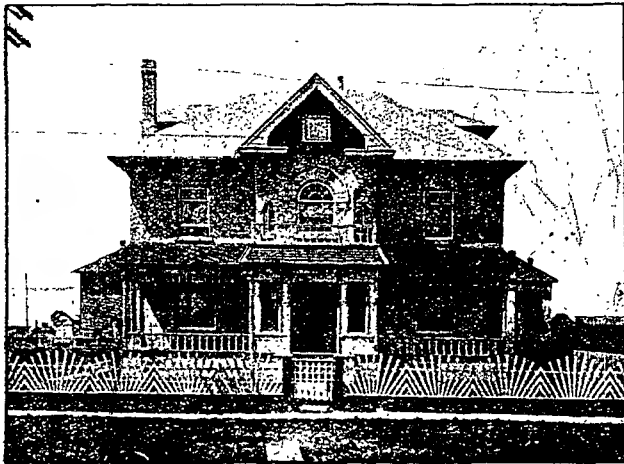


COTTAGES SPRINGING INTO EXISTENCE IN THE NORTH END.
A development of the past eight months.

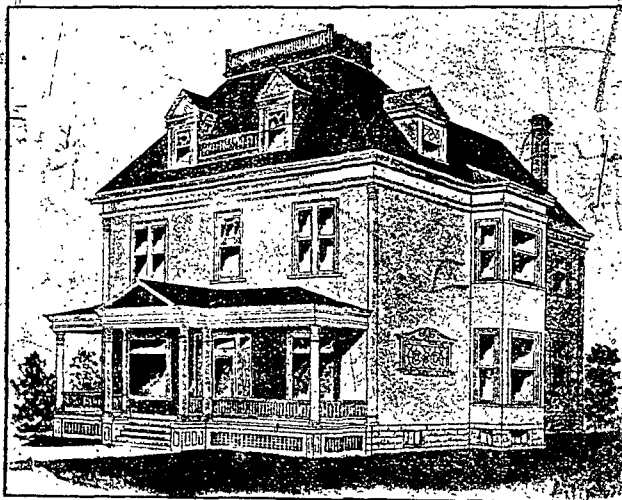
REGINA:



RESIDENCE OF ALD. JAMES BALFOUR,
Erected 1904.



RESIDENCE OF MR. THOMAS LINDSAY,
Erected 1904.



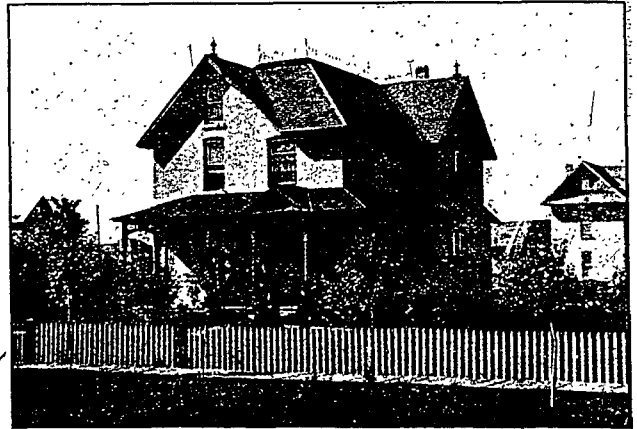
RESIDENCE OF MAYOR H. W. LAIRD
(Now under construction)
Sketched from plans by G. E. Hutchinson, architect, Regina

Until the present year no official record has been kept by the city authorities in connection with building operations within the city limits and it is therefore difficult to arrive at anything like an absolutely accurate comparison of buildings being built this season with the totals of past seasons. With this year however a system of building permits has been inaugurated and in future it will be possible to obtain correct figures. The permits issued up to August 21 totalled 267, of an aggregate value of over \$400,000. These figures do not include buildings outside of the city limits, such as Tudge's \$12,000 abattoir, Schwartz cement block works and other impor-

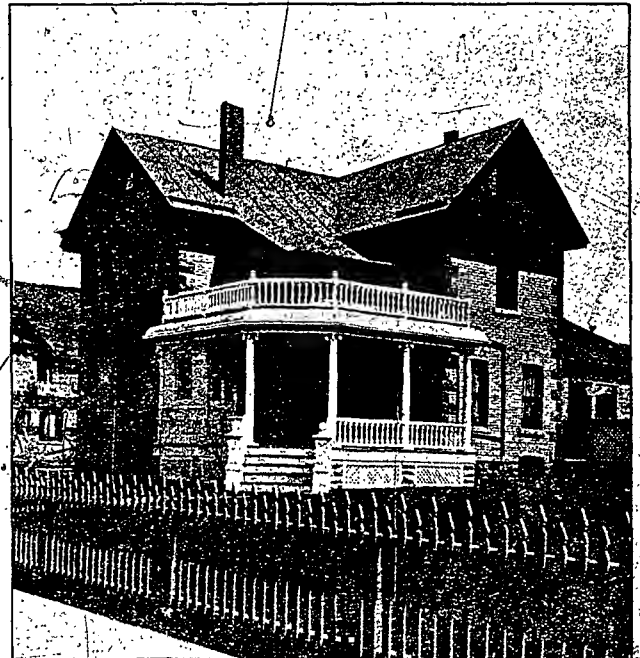
tant industrial undertakings.

A careful unofficial estimate of the building operations was made in 1903 and 1904 by the Standard, with the result that the totals for those years were put at approximately \$500,000 and \$750,000 and it is generally conceded that should the rate which has obtained during the present season be maintained, the figures for 1905 will come very close, if they do not actually reach, the \$1,000,000 mark.

The buildings completed so far this season, and those now in course of construction and projected, are almost without exception of a very high class character. They include among others the following:



RESIDENCE OF MR. F. N. DARKE.



RESIDENCE OF MR. CHAS. WILLOUGHBY,
Erected 1904.

A City of Homes

Presbyterian church, \$50,000; Catholic Church, \$20,000; Western Manufacturing Co.'s Warehouse, \$10,000; Smith & Ferguson hardware warehouse, \$10,000; Imperial Hotel, \$20,000; The Leader Block, \$20,000; Public School, \$60,000.

Buildings for which permits have not yet been issued, but operations upon which are expected to commence during the coming fall, include the new Bank of Montreal, Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation Block and the new Post Office and Customs House.

In the residential portions of the city, north and south, building operations have this year been carried

out upon an unprecedented large scale. The district to the northwest of the city, is practically wholly of this year's growth, at this time last year there being but half a dozen dwellings where they can now be counted by the score. To the south, whole blocks have been filled up and houses now reach to Wascana Park on the southern limit of the city. The style of residence erected shows a marked advance upon that of previous years, the majority being of a character that will be found to very favorably compare with those existing in the residential quarters of eastern cities.



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. W. SMITH.
Erected 1904-5.



RESIDENCES OF G. T. AND G. H. MARSH.
Latter one erected 1904-5.



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. H. DUNCAN.
Erected 1904.



RESIDENCE OF MR. F. G. ARNOLD.



RESIDENCE OF MR. ALEX. NOWAT.
(Now under construction)
Sketched from plans by G. E. Hutchinson, architect, Regina

REGINA AS A COMMERCIAL AND DISTRIBUTING CENTRE.

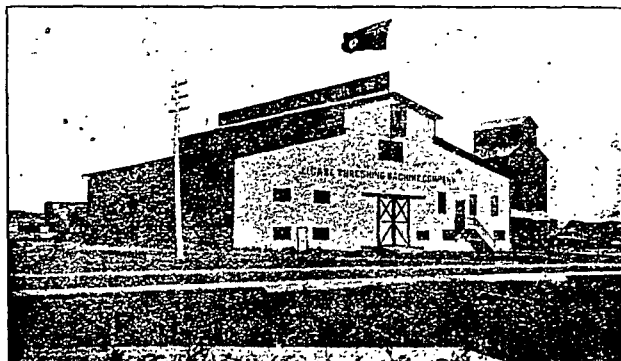
The late Lord Salisbury years ago advised the public at large to "study large maps," and the advice has lost nothing in value through the lapse of time. A glance at the map of North-Western Canada will demonstrate far more forcibly than would columns of printed matter why Regina has already become a commercial centre of importance and why it is destined in the future to rank as one of the great business cities of North America. Standing midway between Winnipeg and Calgary, Regina, with railways already radiating from it to the four quarters of the compass, occupies a position of exceptional commercial strength.

A Railway Centre.

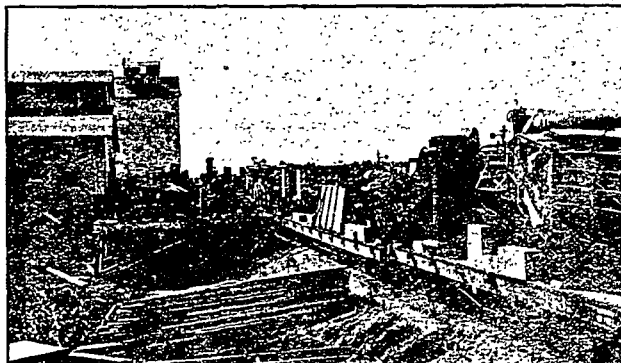
The history of the Western States is being repeated in Western Canada today. Just as Chicago was at one time the sole distributing point for the Western States, so Winnipeg, until within the last few years, was the one distributing centre for the Canadian North-West. But with the rapid settlement of the Territories the necessity arose for a centre less

remote than Winnipeg to serve as a base for supplies, and Regina was marked out by geographical conditions and the railway engineer to fill that position. To the north of the city runs the Prince Albert branch of the C.P.R., 250 miles in length, passing through a country into which thousands of settlers are pouring yearly; to the south lies the recently completed Arcola branch, 140 miles in length, and the Soo Line, 150 miles of which may be said to be within the Regina sphere of influence, both of which lines tap a country as fertile as any to be found on the American continent. Then east and west lies the C.P.R. main line, which as far as Broadview eastwards and Medicine Hat westwards is commercially tributary to Regina. Regina is thus already the natural distributing centre for the country served by some thousand miles of existing railway. But in addition to this Regina is marked out as the concentrating point for half a dozen projected lines, three of which, viz.: the C. N. extension from

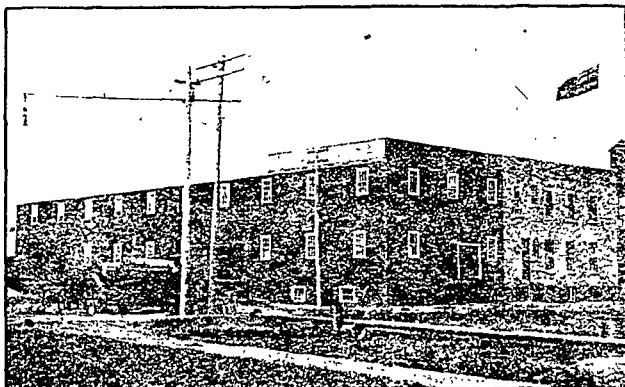
(Continued on page 30)



J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.



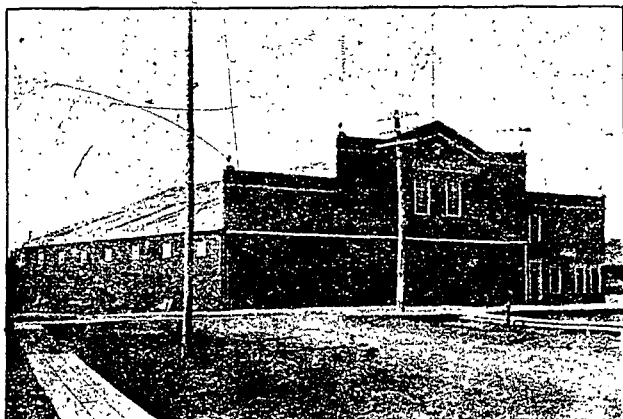
TRAINLOAD OF MACHINES ARRIVING AT J. I. CASE WAREHOUSE



MASSEY HARRIS CO.



WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO.



AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE AND THRESHER CO.



THE FROST AND WOOD CO.

Agricultural Implement Distributing Warehouses at Regina Erected in 1903 and 1904.

EXPANSION OF TRADE AS SHOWN BY POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMS RETURNS:

Figures may be dry things but they frequently present facts far more convincingly than words, and in looking for proofs of Regina's growth as a trade centre, nothing better could be desired than the figures of the Regina Custom House showing the growth of the duty paid at the port during recent years. When the present inspector of customs for the port of Regina, Mr. S. B. Jameson, first took over the office in 1889, the annual receipts barely totalled \$2,300, while for the fiscal year 1903-4 they amounted to no less a sum than \$89,654. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

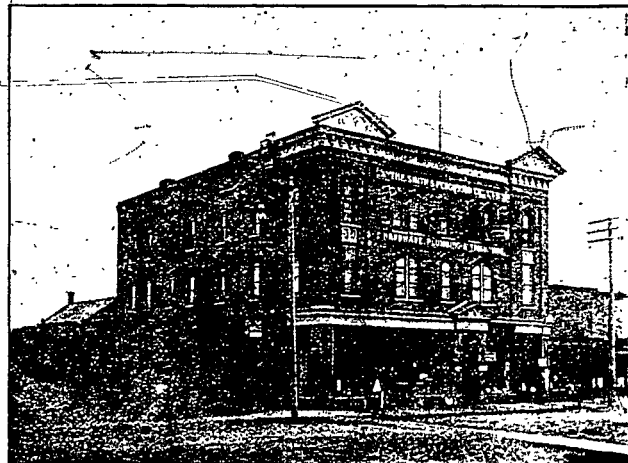
Fiscal Year.	Duty Paid.
1899-1900...	\$18,524
1900-1901...	18,018

it easily heads the list in the amount of duty paid.

City	1902-3	1903-4
Regina,	\$158,516	\$241,562
Brandon,	98,682	125,295
Calgary,	141,106	121,928
Lethbridge,	152,939	144,648
Nelson, B. C.,	124,420	143,817
New Westminster,	151,227	184,830

Post Office Figures.

Nothing more clearly indicates the volume of business done in a community than the records of the post office of the district. The figures of the business transacted, at Regina Post Office are eloquent testimony to the city's commercial growth, showing as they do an increase of over 300 per cent. for the year 1904, compared with the year 1901. So

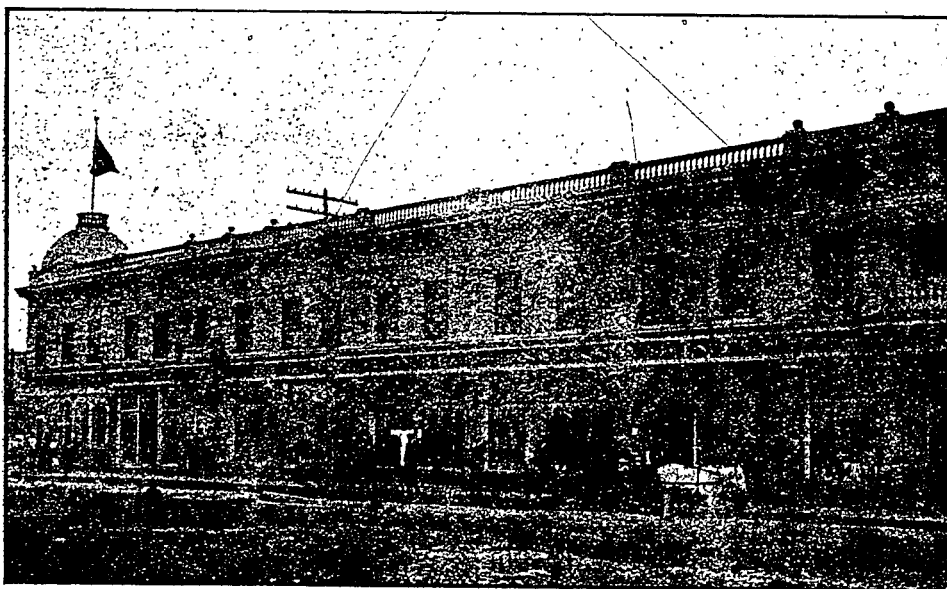


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SMITH AND FERGUSON CO., LTD.

great has been the increase of business during the past three or four years that the present postal accommodation is entirely inadequate to the requirements of the city and arrangements are now being made for the erection of a large new building, to serve as Post Office and Customs House, on the site of the old Knox Presbyterian Church.

The following are the figures showing the increase in the various departments for the last four years:

	1901	1902
Revenue	\$ 9,607	\$12,797
Money Orders issued	1,530	2,593
Value Orders issued	18,446	\$33,694
No. Orders paid	1,733	2,781
Value Orders paid	\$33,223	\$46,890
Value Postal Notes Paid:		
\$ 6,445	\$12,196	
Revenue	\$15,673	\$27,260
Money Orders issued	3,886	4,770
Value Orders issued	\$51,966	\$65,381
No. Orders paid	4,294	6,009
Value Orders paid	\$73,173	\$96,799
Value Postal Notes paid:	\$11,220	\$23,160



THE REGINA TRADING CO., LTD.
Largest Departmental Store and Mail Order House in Saskatchewan.

1901-1902...	33,998
1902-1903...	72,521
1903-1904...	89,654

In July, 1902, Regina, as the natural centre of a rapidly growing district, was created a full Port of Customs with Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and North Portal as outposts. The figures for the full port since its creation are:—

Fiscal year.	Duty paid.
1902-1903...	\$158,516
1903-1904...	241,562

The volume of trade done in the Regina district can be judged by the figures showing the exports and imports:—

Fiscal Year	Exports	Imports
1902-3	\$2,966,192	\$1,807,911
1903-4	3,060,649	2,120,848

A comparison of the figures for the port of Regina shows that of the cities west of Winnipeg, with the exception of Vancouver and Victoria,



THE MCCARTHY SUPPLY CO., LTD.
Wholesale and Retail.



THRESHING ON THE REGINA PLAINS.

FIGURES THAT SPEAK.

TERRITORIAL CROPS

1900	Acres in wheat	412,861	yield	4,628,294
1905	"	1,149,554	" (est.)	22,659,500
1900	Acres in oats	175,439	yield	4,226,152
1905	"	591,981	" (est.)	21,728,500
1900	Acres in barley	17,044	yield	352,216
1905	"	93,555	" (est.)	2,629,000
1900	Acres in flax	nil	yield	nil
1905	"	13,200	" (est.)	146,100



A FIELD OF FLAX A FEW MILES FROM REGINA.



HORSE RAISING A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.



LAWSON'S RANCH NORTH OF REGINA.

FIGURES THAT SPEAK.

TERRITORIAL LIVE STOCK.

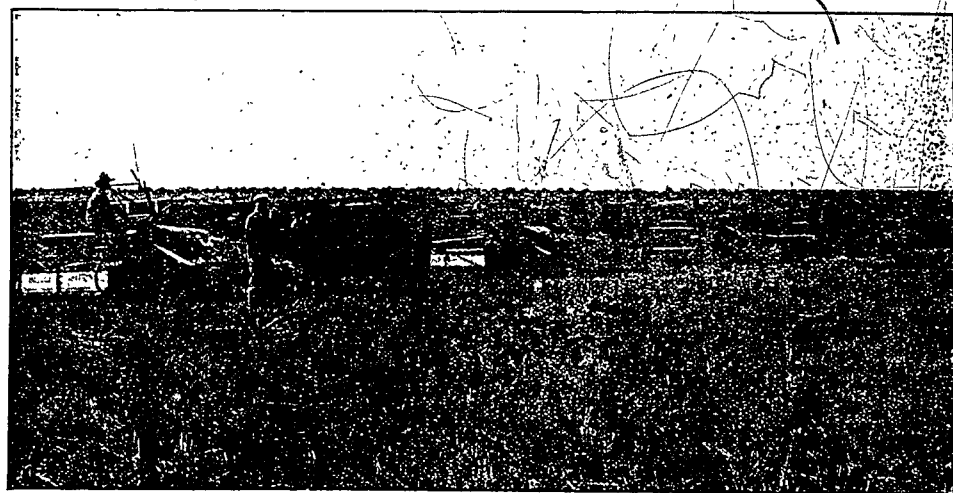
Western Canada has 100 million acres of grazing lands.

25 years ago the cattle trade of the West totalled 25 head.

In 1904 Cattle Exports totalled 65,837 head. Over 10,000 horses were also exported.

Close upon 900,000 animals are now being pastured in the North-West, one-half being cattle and the rest sheep and horses.

Over 25,000 brands appear on the North West Government records.



FOUR MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS CUTTING WHEAT ON THOS. BARTON'S FARM NEAR REGINA.

FOR OFFICIAL CROP FIGURES

See Page 20.



THE REGINA DISTRICT IS BECOMING FAMOUS FOR ITS FINE HERDS OF CATTLE.

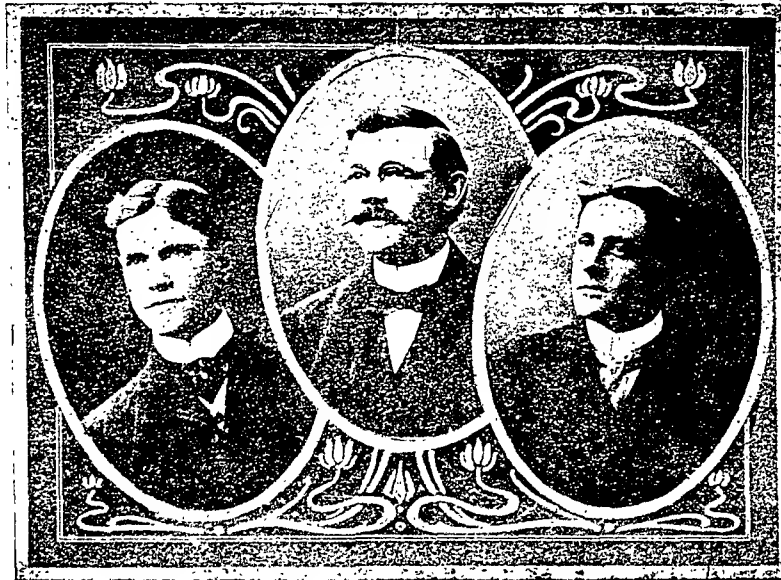
For Farm Lands & City Property

Write
McCallum
Hill & Co.

320 Acres

Improved Farm, $2\frac{1}{2}$
miles from City. 240
acres cultivated, build-
ings. • Price

\$30 acre



10,000 Acres

Choice Wheat Lands
within 25 miles of Regina
City on Regina-Arcola
Railroad, one to six
miles from stations.

Prices

\$11 to \$12.50 acre

One-fifth cash, Balance

5 years, 6% Interest

McCALLUM, HILL & CO.

Scarth Street, - - - - - Regina, Sask.

A Great Wheat Country.

According to Emerson all trade finally rests and depends upon the labor of farmers and in a very special degree the statement of the great American essayist applies to the commercial activity of the city of Regina. Agriculture is the basis of the city's prosperity. The progress of the city in the past is attributable to the striking success of the farming community surrounding it, and its progress in the future depends entirely on the continued success of that same community. That success, however, is now absolutely assured and with it the prosperity and progress of the city.

In the early days of the Territories farming passed through an anxious and trying experimental period. There were repeated crop failures, due not so much to adverse climatic conditions as to an imperfect understanding of the peculiarities of the country. Agricultural methods adapted to Eastern Canada, the States and the Old World, were tried in the new country only to meet with something approaching absolute failure, and the depression among the farmers was reflected in the utter trade stagnation of the city. But the dogged perseverance of the early settlers, coupled with the intelligent study of the special re-

quirements called for by the climate of the North-West, chief among which was the substitution of summer fallowing for spring and fall plowing, ultimately led to success, and the experimental stage and crop failures are now things of the past. The position, which, within practically the last six years, the Territories have assumed as a wheat-growing country will perhaps be best appreciated by a glance at the following comparative table, covering the years 1898 to 1903, showing the production and average yield per acre of spring wheat in the as yet but sparsely settled and partially cultivated Territories and the old-established wheat growing North-Western States and province of Manitoba.

State or Province	Production (In Imperial Bushels)	Average yield per acre
North Dakota	258,679,057	11.04
South Dakota	225,449,484	10.80
Minnesota	415,668,725	13.27
Manitoba	209,957,457	18.97
The Territories	59,280,841	19.42

For agricultural purposes the North-West Territories have been divided into sixteen districts and the bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture shows that of last year's wheat crop of 16,875,-

537 bushels, 9,514,467 bushels, or considerably more than half of the entire crop, were grown in the four districts which centre around Regina and of which that city is the natural commercial headquarters. The four districts in question comprise an area of 65,377 square miles, or 41,841,280 acres, with a crop area last year of 730,850 acres, and the territory covered by the districts stretches from Grenfell, east of Regina, to Rush Lake on the West, and from Estevan on the Soo Line south of Regina, to Prince Albert, the terminus of the Prince Albert branch of the C.P.R. on the north.

The actual statistics of the crops in the four districts, as set forth in the bulletin for 1904 will be found on page 20 among the eight agricultural districts of the new province of Saskatchewan.

Competent authorities predict that at no very distant date this section of the North-West will be one of the world's greatest wheat producing districts, and there are many and strong reasons put forward in support of that prediction, among which may be mentioned: 1. It has a soil pronounced by all the great agricultural experts to be particularly rich in the food of the wheat plant. 2. A climate under which the plant comes to maturity with great ra-

pidity. 3. On account of its northern latitude it receives more sunshine during the period of growth than the country to the south. 4. Absence of rust due to the dryness of the climate. 5. Absence of insect pests. 6. Comparative absence of noxious weeds. These conditions are especially favorable to the growth of the hard, flinty wheat of the Scotch Fyfe variety, known the world over as "No. 1 Hard," that is so highly prized by millers everywhere, giving it a value of from 10 cents to 25 cents per bushel over the softer varieties grown in Europe, the States and the older parts of Canada. The exceptional value attaching to the wheat of the Canadian North-West has been very practically demonstrated during the last few months by the special legislation enacted in the States to enable the American millers to import it for the purpose of blending it with the softer American varieties.

The greater part of the 41,841,280 acres within what may be called the agricultural zone of Regina is arable, wheat-growing land, capable of producing from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre and, at a conservative estimate, raising 200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. There are already 144 grain elevators, with a

Continued on page 21.

Capital Authorised - \$4,000,000
 " Paid Up - 2,500,000
 Rest - 1,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC

WESTERN DIRECTORS

John Galt, Winnipeg
 E. L. Drewery,
 F. E. Kenaston, Minneapolis

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

Ninety-one Branches in Canada

Savings Department: Interest allowed on \$10.00 and over

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

ARCOLA	EDMONTON	INDIAN HEAD	MEDICINE HAT	PINCHER CREEK	WAPELLA
CALGARY	FORT SASKATCHEWAN	INNISFAIR	MOOSOMIN	QU'APPELLE	WEYBURN
CARDSTON	FRANK	LETHBRIDGE	MOOSE JAW	REGINA	WOLSELEY
CARLYLE	HIGH RIVER	LUMSDEN	OKOTOKS	SASKATOON	YORKTON
DIDSBURY		MACLEOD	OXBOW	SINTALUTA	

REGINA BRANCH: A. S. JARVIS, MANAGER

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000

Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr.

ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Mgr.

BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10	6 "
" \$10 " " \$30	10 "
" \$30 " " \$50	15 "

These Orders are Payable at Par at any Office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States.

NEGOTIABLE AT A FIXED RATE AT

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LONDON, ENGLAND

They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost.

REGINA BRANCH:

Henry F. Mytton, - - - Manager

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital all paid up - - - \$14,400,000

Reserve Fund - - - 10,000,000

Undivided Profits - - - 127,156

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Pres.

Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., Vice-Pres.

E. S. Clouston, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies

at all principal points in Canada; also in London (England)
 New York, Chicago, Spokane and Newfoundland.

Travellers Circular Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits

issued for use in all parts of the world. Collections made on favorable terms. Drafts sold available at all points in the United States, Europe and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits at current rates.

A. F. ANGUS,

Manager Regina Branch.

Government Report on Territorial Crops of 1904.

The Official Figures for the Districts which are now Included in the Grain-Producing Province of Saskatchewan.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Area 4,716 square miles.

Total crop area, 1904: 282,228 acres.

Includes districts adjacent to the lines of the south-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Pipestone extension (in Territories) and the south Moose Mountain country.

	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Average yield per acre 7 years
Wheat	3,400,993	16.02	16.81
Oats	1,837,148	31.02	31.13
Barley	103,785	23.41	24.58
Flax	52,991	9.72	9.93
Speltz	24,113	28.80	

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Area 14,638 square miles.

Crop area in 1904: 85,512 acres.

Includes the country adjacent to the Soo Line between Rouleau and Estevan and the Wood Mountain country.

	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Average yield per acre 6 years
Wheat	946,772	19.83	18.62
Oats	1,016,129	33.42	31.80
Barley	37,053	23.16	22.98
Flax	51,606	10.38	9.99
Speltz	4,005	29.23	

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Area 3,600 square miles.

Crop area in 1904: 169,370 acres.

Includes country adjacent to main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Fleming and Broadview and the district north-east of Moose Mountain.

	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Average yield per acre 7 years
Wheat	2,113,833	16.98	17.40
Oats	1,125,598	28.05	28.17
Barley	160,441	23.39	23.58
Flax	2,144	9.57	13.03
Speltz	6,656	26.62	

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Area 5,086 square miles.

Crop area in 1904: 259,892 acres.

Includes country adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and to the Qu'Appelle Valley between Grenfell and Balgonie.

	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Average yield per acre 7 years
Wheat	3,939,462	19.12	20.13
Oats	1,576,385	30.86	32.86
Barley	53,370	23.98	24.13
Flax	4,883	10.01	7.88
Speltz	1,722	26.09	

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Area 15,845 square miles.

Crop area in 1904: 247,210 acres.

Includes country adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Balgonie and Rush Lake and along Prince Albert Branch of the C. P. R. as far as Dundurn, and Last Mountain country.

	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Average yield per acre 7 years
Wheat	3,215,817	17.55	20.96
Oats	1,857,609	31.35	33.33
Barley	24,966	20.36	24.73
Flax	29,180	10.82	10.86
Speltz	18,128	21.84	

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Area 8,735 square miles.

Crop area in 1904: 108,858 acres.

Includes country adjacent to the line of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway between Langenburg and Yorkton in the country east of Touchwood Hills.

	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Average yield per acre 7 years
Wheat	871,107	18.26	18.82
Oats	1,890,600	32.22	34.79
Barley	95,567	27.63	26.87
Flax	12,024	15.75	8.47
Speltz	540	20.76	

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Area 29,808 square miles.

Crop area in 1904: 138,036 acres.

Includes the country adjacent to the line of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, from Saskatoon to Prince Albert and a large unsettled tract.

	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Average yield per acre 7 years
Wheat	1,412,416	16.42	17.97
Oats	1,302,179	29.75	29.18
Barley	176,764	25.05	24.72
Flax	10,129	10.66	10.67
Speltz	5,500	25.00	

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Area 19,440 square miles.

Crop area in 1904: 4,976 acres.

Includes the country adjacent to the valley of the Saskatchewan River in the Battleford and Bessaylor Districts with a large unsettled tract.

	Total yield bushels	Yield per acre	Average yield per acre 7 years
Wheat	25,462	17.35	19.65
Oats	91,824	27.91	32.76
Barley	4,227	22.01	25.33
Flax	54	13.50	17.21
Speltz	12	12.00	

W. BRODRICK,
Supt. Repair Department.

H. W. LAIRD.

GEO. S. PEACOCK,
Manager.

A Branch House Without Cost of Management.

THE REGINA STORAGE AND FORWARDING CO.

Offer all the facilities of a Branch House without cost of management. Wholesalers or Manufacturers, who do not care to open branches or warehouses in Western Canada, can carry stocks of goods with us and their travellers can sell orders for shipment from here instead of from Winnipeg, Toronto or Montreal. Having the goods close to the dealer means prompt shipment and delivery, and this gets the business every time. Favorable local freight rates outwards give Regina a great advantage. Our business is organised to handle any kind of goods in any quantity, and we already represent some of the largest houses in Canada. Warehouse floor space, 50,000 square feet.

STORAGE.—We do a general storage business for long or short date consignments.

TRANSFER.—We handle goods in car lots, breaking bulk here, thus getting advantage of car lot freights inwards and traders' rates out.

COMMISSION.—We handle and sell goods on commission, making collections if instructed.

The Regina Storage and Forwarding Co.,

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

References: BANK OF MONTREAL

A Great Wheat Country.

(Continued from page 18.)

total capacity of 4,206,000 bushels, scattered throughout the district, and new ones are being constantly erected to keep pace with the new railways and the yearly increasing acreage brought under cultivation. The milling industry is at present comparatively small, consisting of a total of fourteen mills with a daily capacity of 1,510 barrels. But the increased profitableness of exporting the wheat crops in the shape of flour rather than as grain has been fully recognized and within the next year or two a great increase in the number and the capacity of the mills in operation may confidently be looked for. With the increase of milling, attended by the utilisation of the offals that will thus be kept in the country for feeding purposes, a great impetus will be given to mixed farming, and the raising and shipping of fat cattle will be an increasingly large and profitable item in the revenue of the farming community.

The quite exceptional inducements offered by the district for mixed farming are becoming every year more generally appreciated. American capitalists have been quick to see its possibilities and have invested largely in land which they are

now reselling to incoming settlers. The figures relating to homestead entries, given in another column of this issue, show something of the rush that is now taking place for holdings in this specially favored section of the Canadian wheat belt, the entries at the Regina Land Office being ahead of those of any other office in the Dominion. Prominent among the incoming settlers are farmers

from the North-Western States, who have not been slow to appreciate the advantages of a country that shows an average yield per acre of 20 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 12 bushels in their native States. Settlers from Eastern Canada and the United Kingdom are also arriving in ever increasing numbers. Some idea of the present tide of immigration may be gathered from the fact that on the Prince Albert line alone over 500 cars of "settlers' effects" were distributed in the early months of this spring.

Despite the influx of settlers, however, the price of land, although it naturally shows a distinct rise over that obtaining a few years ago, is still extremely reasonable and exhibits no signs of undue boom inflation. Wild lands can still be obtained at from \$5 to \$10 per acre and improved land at anything from \$15 to \$30 per acre, prices which can only be characterised as being still exceptionally low when compared with the much higher prices given for poorer land in the older-established communities.



Harvest Scene near Arcola on the C.P.R. Regina-Arcola branch line.

REGINA: *The Queen City of the West.*

In publishing today the first provincial number of THE LEADER the object aimed at has been to set forth pictorially and otherwise the position of Regina at the time it assumes the new dignity of a Provincial Capital. Certain portions of the issue are reminiscent and historical in character, but the main idea is to tell in plain, unvarnished language, substantiated by photogravures, the political, industrial, commercial and educational status of Regina on the historic date, September 1, 1905, when the new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are formally and officially inaugurated.

In presenting the facts contained in this issue THE LEADER does not ask the reader to accept them merely because they appear here, and anyone contemplating removal to Regina or the Regina District, or the investment of capital here, is respectfully referred to anyone whose name appears in this issue, be he Government or Civic official, bank manager or manufacturer, business or professional man, for confirmation of the statements herein contained. Mr. William Trant, secretary of Regina Board of Trade, will be pleased to answer any inquiries addressed to him.

A FEW PLAIN FACTS ABOUT REGINA.

LOCATION.—Situated midway between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, 360 miles from the former city and 480 miles from the latter.

POPULATION in 1901, as shown by official census (including suburbs), 2,645, in 1905 reckoned at a conservative estimate to be 8,000.

PUBLIC OFFICES.—Seat of Government of the Province of Saskatchewan; Headquarters of the Royal North-West Mounted Police; Supreme Court; Full Port of Customs; Central Office for Regina Lands District; Land Titles Office; Dominion Immigration Office.

RAILWAYS.—Main line of C.P.R. running east and west bisects the city. Southern terminus of Regina and Prince Albert railway and northern terminus of Regina-Arcola branch of C.P.R. Canadian Northern Railway now building into city from Virden, Manitoba. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have projected a branch into the city connecting with their main line to the north. At present date ten passenger trains daily arrive and depart from Regina.

CHURCHES.—There are seven religious denominations represented—Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Greek Catholic and Salvation Army.

EDUCATION.—Provincial Normal School, High School. Three Public Schools, Roman Catholic Separate School, Roman Catholic Convent, Indian Industrial School. Number of teachers employed, 31; number of pupils enrolled, 1,100.

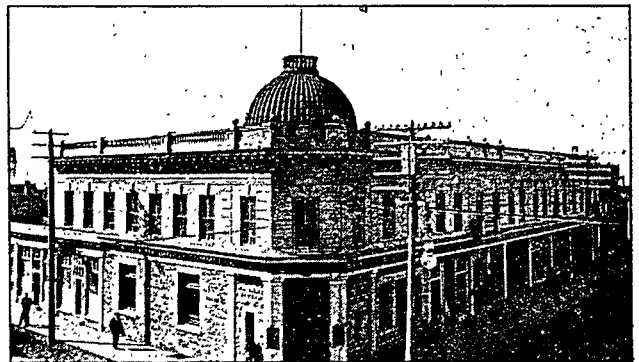
CIVIC FINANCES.—Assessed value of city property, 1903, \$1,226,000; 1905, \$3,981,413. Surplus of assets over liabilities, Jan. 1, 1905, \$568,516.92.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.—Waterworks, Sewerage and Electric Lighting Systems, all owned and operated by the city.

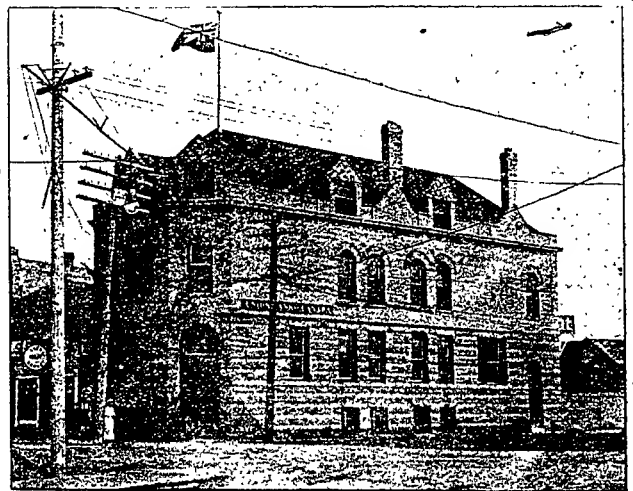
MANUFACTURING.—Western Manufacturing Co., Ltd. grain separators and picklers, office and bank fixtures, etc.; Cushing Bros. Co., Ltd., sash and doors, office fixtures, builders' materials, etc.; Composite Brick Co., pressed brick and artificial stone; W. J. Tudge & Co., pork packers and abattoir; K. Schwartz, cement blocks; Winnipeg Granite & Marble Co., monuments, etc.; F. Sack & Co., marble works; Crozier & Watt, soda water and other soft drinks; Regina Aerated Water Co., aerated waters; Regina Roller Mill, flour; Reid Bros. foundry and machine works.

DISTRIBUTING CENTRE.—Provincial headquarters Massey Harris Co., American-Abell Engine and Thresher Co., J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Frost & Wood Co., International Harvester Co. of America, Cockshutt Plow Co., and numerous other firms who do business through the large warehouse of the Regina Storage and Forwarding Co., but whose travellers make Regina their headquarters.

Splendid Banking Facilities.



CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, REGINA.



UNION BANK OF CANADA, REGINA.
Erected 1904-05.



INTERIOR VIEW UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Some Facts About Western Canada.

Fifty years ago the population of Western Canada was 8,000; today it is 800,000.

75 per cent. of Western Canada's population were born British subjects.

In the past three years over 100,000 immigrants have entered Western Canada from the United States.

The North-West contains over 1000 grain elevators, with a capacity of 45,000,000 bushels.

The West contains one third of Canada's present total of railway mileage.

According to Professor Tanner, the great English chemist, the soil of Western Canada is the richest in the world.

Lord Strathcona has said that within 12 years Western Canada will be able to supply all the wheat required by Great Britain.

There are over 170,000,000 acres of wheat lands in the North-West.

Less than three per cent. of the wheat growing land in Western Canada is at present under cultivation.

This year's wheat crop in the West is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels.

The Canadian West is the home of "No. 1 Hard" wheat, the highest priced wheat in the world.

Wheat has been grown at Fort Simpson, 800 miles north of Winnipeg.

The average yield of wheat per acre for the last seven years in the Regina district was 20.96 bushels per acre.

The average wheat yield in North Dakota is 11.8 and in Minnesota 12.8.

The wheat of the North-West contains ten per cent. more albuminoids than the wheat of other countries.

Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat fetches \$1.14 on the Liverpool market as compared with \$1.05 for the best Russian.

The Canadian Government is giving away 160 acre farms in the North-West.

26,167 homestead entries were made last year.

Since 1897 the homestead entries have increased eighteen hundred per cent.

Five years ago land could be bought near Regina for \$1 per acre. Today it fetches from \$15 to \$30 per acre.

The province of Saskatchewan contains 275,000 square miles.

The percentage of cultivated to arable land in the new province of Saskatchewan is less than three per cent.

The C.P.R. has sold five million acres to settlers in the North-West since 1885.

Land can still be bought at from \$3 to \$10 per acre in Saskatchewan.

11 million acres have been given away in homesteads in the last three years.

Over 100,000 immigrants are now entering Western Canada every year.

Twenty five years ago there was not a mile of railway in the two new provinces.

To-day in operation and under construction and projected there are over 5000 miles of railway.

Saskatchewan and Alberta enter Confederation without one cent of debt.

Two new transcontinental railways are now building across Western Canada, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific.

Irrigation works to cost several million dollars are now in progress in Alberta.

Wheat is not the only product of the West. Millions of dollars per annum are realised from ranching, dairying, mining and lumbering. Manufacturing is as yet in its infancy, but there are many good openings.

Law and order are better preserved in Western Canada than anywhere else in the world.

No country in the world offers greater rewards for enterprise and thrift than does Western Canada.

The school system of Western Canada is the best on the continent. Four years ago there were 560 school districts in the North-West Territories; today there are over 1,400.

In 1902 there was only one incorporated city in the North-West. Today there are five.

There are over 250 branch banks in the North-West.

THE REGINA TRADING CO.'S STORE.

The Largest Departmental and Mail Order House Between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast.

The very first thing which attracts the attention of any visitor stopping off at Regina, is the immense store of the Regina Trading Company, Limited. Situated on South Railway Street, Regina's main business thoroughfare, and almost directly facing the C. P. R. depot, perhaps nothing more in Regina so forcibly indicates the great strides the city has made within the last few years as does the Trading Company's store; a handsome, two-story building, a cut of which appears herewith. The store occupies the greater part of an entire block, having a frontage of 128 feet, the largest frontage of any store between Toronto and Victoria, B.C.

It has gained the confidence shown by the directors in the city, and such was the phenomenal growth of the company's business that very early in its career it was found necessary to build an extension, a building 40 x 54 ft. being added to the original building, within a very short time of the store's opening. But still the business grew and so rapid were the strides with which it advanced, that it was found absolutely necessary in 1903 to build an entirely new store, and the present building 100 ft. deep and frontage of 128 feet was erected. But even then the Company quite miscalculated the wonderful growth of the business, and today the directors find themselves forced to yet ex-

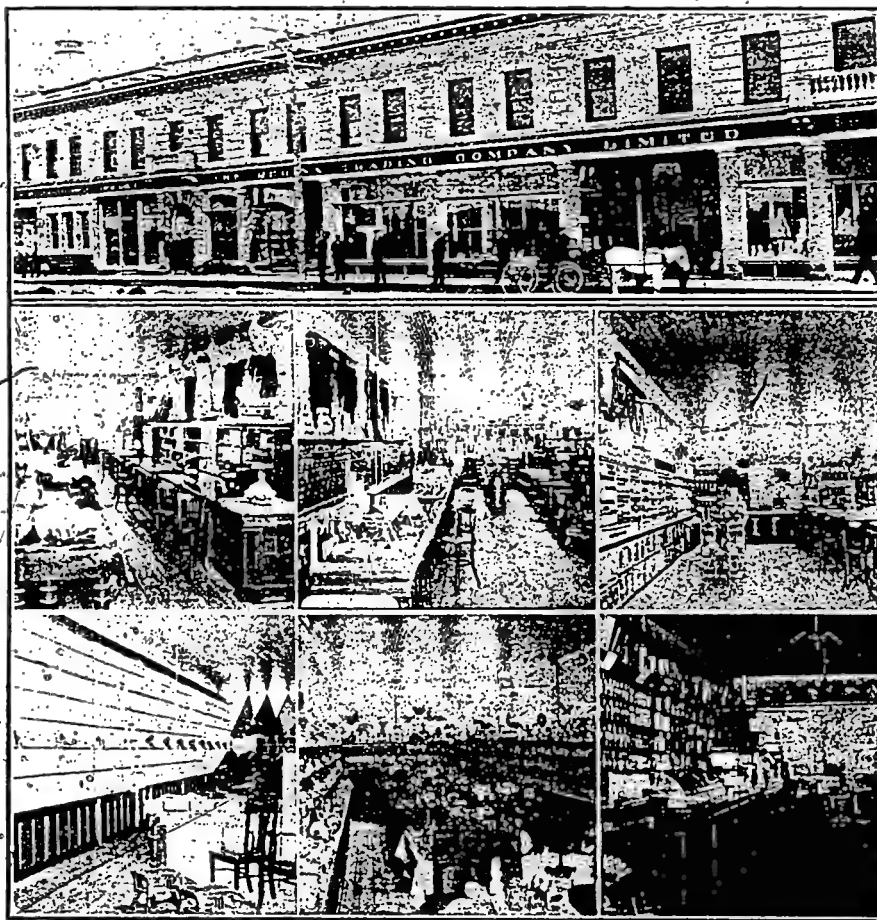
departmental head, who is in each case an expert in his own particular line. By this specialising it is found that the company is able to more than compete with the great stores in the East, both as regards the quality and up-to-dateness of their goods and in the prices at which those goods are offered.

Perhaps one of the most striking developments shown by the company's business during the last three years is the quite marvellous growth of their Mail Order Department. The people of the Territories have been quick to find out that the Mail Order Department of the Trading Company can supply them with goods of a quality equal to that offered by

In connection with the purchase of produce from farmers, the company uses its own trade money. No open accounts are carried, all business being conducted on a strictly cash basis, or approved monthly accounts payable by the 4th of each month.

Five per cent. is allowed on all cash purchases, thus showing a spread of ten per cent. between goods purchased for spot cash and those obtained by means of the accommodation granted in exchange for promissory notes.

No little of the exceptional success that has attended the operations of the company is attributable to the energy and business acumen of the Vice-President and General Manager



This Photogravure Represents—At top of cut, Exterior view of Trading Co.'s mammoth store. Interior views reading from left: (1) Dress Goods, Dry Goods and White Wear. (2) Shelf and Heavy Hardware. (3) Groceries and Provisions. (4) Boots and Shoes. (5) China and Crockery. (6) Drugs. Open to visitors on Inauguration Celebration Day, Sept. 4th.

The Company was organised in June, 1898, at the time when the eyes of the commercial world were being turned towards the West, and the banks and commercial corporations of the East were beginning to recognise something of the great future before Regina, as a commercial centre. The organisers of the Company were among the first to see to the full extent the prospects of the city as a commercial centre, and determined to gain the advantage of being among the first in the field. The first store built was 54 x 74 ft., and was opened for business in August, 1898. Events more than justi-

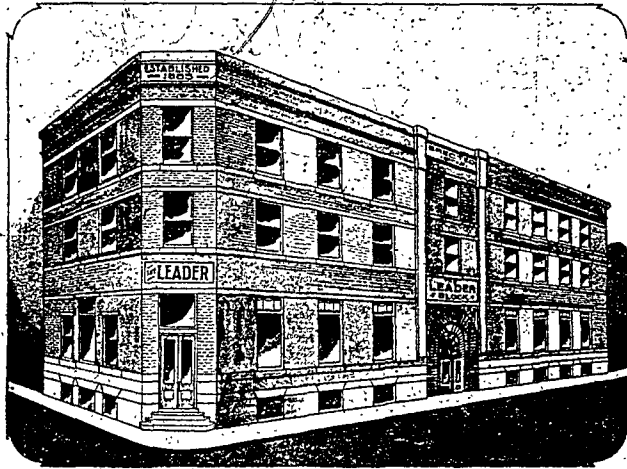
tend their premises and early next year will build an extension 60 x 80 ft., giving a 'total' depth to the building of 160 ft., and providing over thirty-five thousand square feet of space.

The Company carries stock to the value of \$100,000 and gives employment to thirty employees. It is in every sense a 'departmental store,' the following being the departments run by the company: Drugs and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Furnishings, Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, China and Glassware, Tinsmithing and Plumbing. Each department is under its own

the Mail Order houses of the East, and that the prices of the Regina houses are certainly not higher than those of the Eastern houses, while in many instances they are materially lower, while the great additional inducement of a prompt delivery is thrown in. This department is in charge of a special manager and bids fair at no distant date, to attain proportions undreamed of two years ago. Whilst the Mail Order business is generally drawn from throughout the Territories, the growth in the district served by the Prince Albert branch of the C. P. R. is especially marked.

of the Company, Mr. J. F. Bole. Mr. Bole, who has spent the greater part of his life in the Regina district, and has taken and still takes a very prominent part in the municipal life of the city, devotes his entire time to the study of the great undertaking under his control, and it is mainly owing to his enterprise that the Regina Trading Company occupies the unique and enviable position that it does today. The other officers of the Company are: President, G. Michaelis; Secretary, A. E. Gibbons; Director, Fred Gentner.

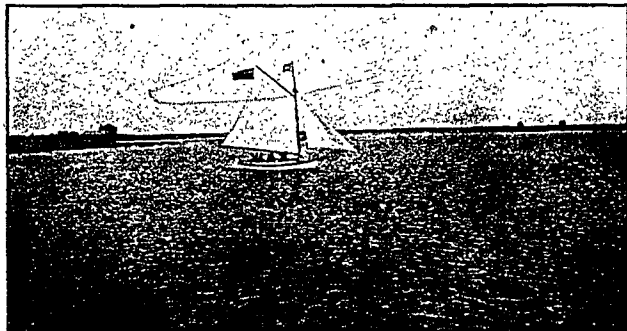
OTHER REGINA INDUSTRIES.



NEW HOME OF "THE LEADER," THE FOREMOST PAPER OF SASKATCHEWAN.
(Now under construction, from plans by W. W. Hilton, architect, Regina.)



FACTORY BUILDING OF THE WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.



YACHTING ON THE WASCANA AT REGINA.
(Regina Gaol in the distance.)

J. R. PEVERETT

General Agent

P.O. BOX 710

Regina, Sask.

Representing

The London Assurance Corporation of England

The London Guarantee & Accident Company

The Dominion Assurance Company

The Sun & Hastings Savings & Loan Company

The Henderson Land Co., Ltd.

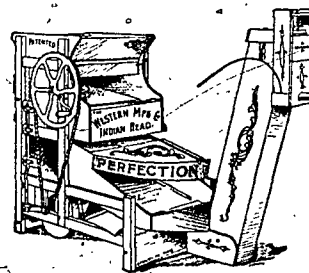
Improved & Wild Lands. City of Regina Property.

Rentals. Collections. Loans Negotiated.

REFERENCES: CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, REGINA.

E. J. BROOKS, President. W. A. HAMILTON, Manager. D. C. GRAHAM, Sec.-Treas.

The WESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED



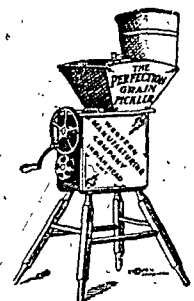
MANUFACTURERS OF

The Perfection Grain
Separator and Grader

The Perfection Double
Screw Grain Pickler

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

Office, Store and Bank Fixtures,
Show Cases, Turned Work, Stair Work,
Verandas, Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Mouldings, Tanks, Grain Racks, Etc.



FACTORY AND OFFICES—

DEWDNEY STREET, REGINA, SASK.

The Mecca of Land Seekers.

"160 acre farms in Western Canada Free."

Like a magnet the much advertised phrase of the Immigration Department is drawing people from the four quarters of the globe to the North-West of "Golden Canada." Even those who come to the country with the means and intention of buying land are anxious to profit by the Government's offer of free homesteads. Nothing perhaps more clearly indicates the rate at which the country is being settled than the records of the different government land offices scattered throughout the West. Wrestling the land from Edmonton in 1902, the Regina land office has ever since headed the list of Dominion Lands Offices with regard to homestead entries, being responsible for more than one-fourth of the total entries made in 1903 at the nine offices situated in the Territories. Compared with the year 1900 the entries made in the course of last year at the Regina office

show a gain of over 600 per cent. and are three times in excess of the number entered for the whole of the Territories, in 1898. The widespread interest that is now being shown in the Canadian North-West throughout the world is very strikingly illustrated by the mass of correspondence that daily finds its way to the Regina Lands Office. Written in almost every conceivable language from "all sorts and conditions of men" the letters pour in, seeking for information of various kinds concerning the rich Regina plains, the land that grows from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The following tables will show at a glance the volume and growth of the business transacted at the Regina Lands Office since 1898. Until 1901 the Departmental year ended on the 30th June of each year, but from January, 1901, the Departmental year has coincided with the calendar year.

Year ending June 30th.	Homestead entries made	Letters received	Letters sent	Timber and hay permits issued	Applications for Patents sent to Head Office	Total Revenue from all Sources.
1898	475	7,035	5,812	489	350	\$21,591 46
1899	1,119	8,471	6,748	1,825	343	32,261 63
1900	1,015	9,114	7,995	1,401	325	29,086 93
Year ending Dec. 31						
1901	1,356	11,783	10,649	1,282	364	35,530 76
1902	1,173	19,439	12,985	706	499	71,470 81
1903	8,158	34,604	23,571	749	593	111,889 97
1904	6,448	41,867	35,277	848	751	83,701 44
1905 (6 months)	4,622	26,885	26,281	354	604	57,544 58

Land Titles Registration.

As in the case of homestead entries so in the Land Titles Registration Office there has been an enormous increase in the business transacted during the last three or four years, the amount of revenue received at the Regina Office during the fiscal year 1903-04 being \$55,489, as compared with \$14,316 for the year 1900-01, showing an increase of close on 400 per cent in the three years.

The figures for the last four years are as follows:

Year.	Registration Fees.
1900-01	\$14,316.20
1901-02	\$18,893.55
1902-03	\$36,355.00
1903-04	\$55,489.10
1904-05	\$63,646.15

These figures give some indication of the high estimation in which land in the Regina district is held today. But while it is true that the buying and selling of land has been carried on upon a gigantic scale it is yet a fact that land values are still extremely moderate and much below the prices given for much inferior land in the States and Eastern Canada.



Cattle Raising in the Moose Mountain District on the C.P.R. Regina-Arcola branch.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Capital authorised	\$4,000,000
Capital (paid up)	\$3,000,000
Rest account	\$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

T. R. MERRITT, President.
D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.

AGENTS in Great Britain—Lloyd's Bank, 72 Lombard Street, London.

Branches in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Deposits received and farming and general business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Regina Branch: W. A. HEBBLEWHITE, Manager

An Educational Centre.

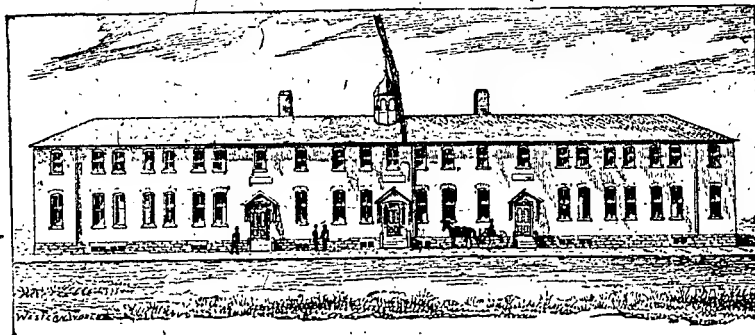
Regina is justly proud of the educational facilities offered by the city. The efficiency of the city's schools has again and again been proven by the successes won by Regina scholars at the University of Manitoba, no less than six prizes and medals for distinction in various branches of learning being gained this year in the Winnipeg Colleges by students from Regina public schools.

The Normal School, with a present enrollment of 110, provides the training for teachers throughout the whole of the Territories that comprise the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The principal of the school is Mr. D. P. McColl, B.A., who is supported by an exceptionally able staff of training-college experts, consisting of A. M. Fenwick, M.A., T. E. Perrett, B.A., L. H. Bennett and Miss E. E. Rankin. The High School has an attendance

of 50, made up of resident and non-resident pupils, a large proportion of whom are preparing for college or entrance into the teaching profession. The principal is Mr. McMurchie, B.A., (Toronto), assisted by J. L. Thompson, B.A., and Miss Whiteside, a graduate of McMaster University.

The public schools, of which there are at present two, with a new \$60,000 dollar one in course of construction have an enrollment of just under 600. The staff consists of the two principals, Mr. Brown and Mr. Blacklock, with eleven first and second class certificate teachers.

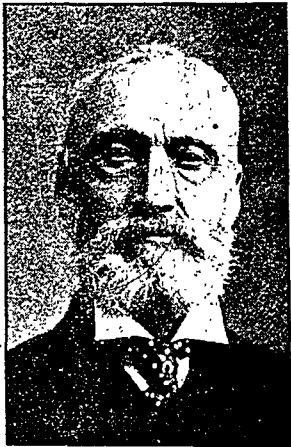
The Grattan (Separate) School has an enrollment of 240, consisting of all nationalities. The principal is Mr. L. L. Kramer (1st class certificate), with a staff of three second class certificate assistant teachers.



INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, REGINA
(From an old print)

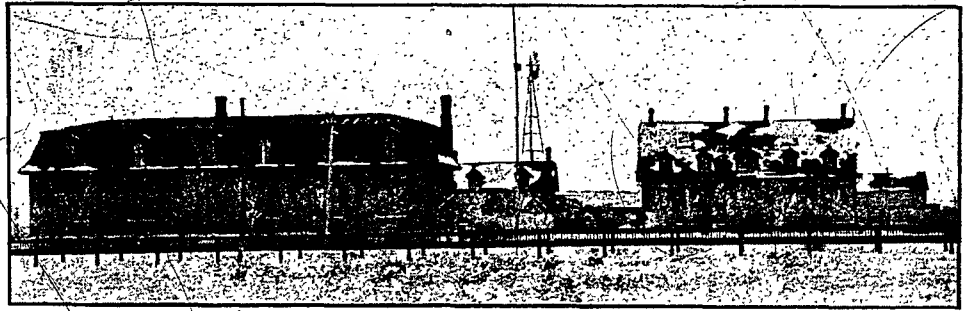
Retrospective.

Pictures which Recall Incidents of By-gone Days When the North-West Was First Opened Up

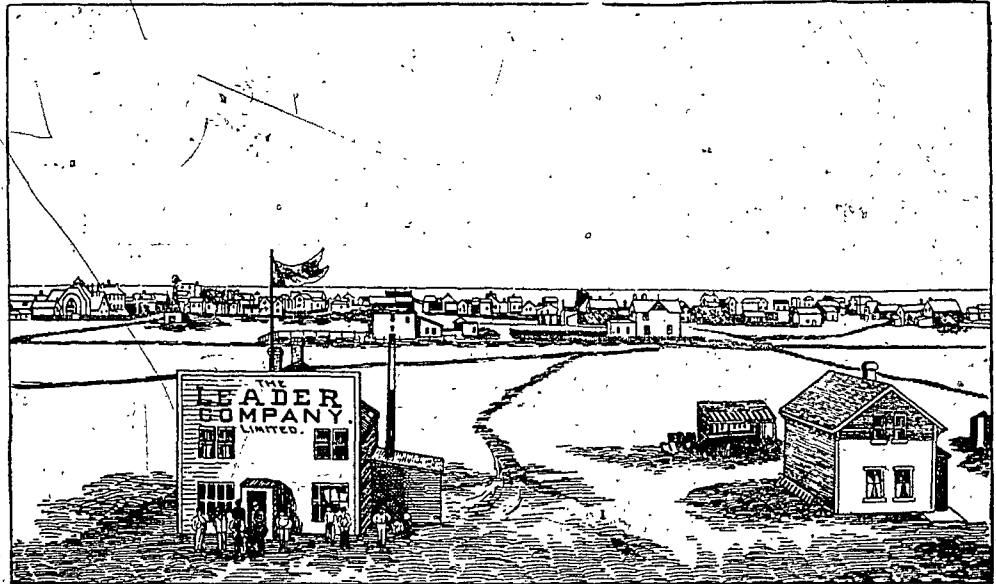


HON. DAVID LAIRD.

First Lieutenant Governor of the N.W.T., 1876-1881. Minister of the Interior in the Mackenzie Government; now Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Winnipeg.



OLD NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT OFFICES, REGINA.



REGINA FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

The North-West Capital as it appeared in 1890. Ex-Mayor Smith's handsome new residence now occupies the site where the old "LEADER" office stood fifteen years ago.



OLD BATTLEFORD, Showing Dominion Government Buildings.

The building on the hill to the left is the first Government House, occupied by Mr. Laird, the first Lieutenant Governor. There was a large room in it at the end this way which was used as a council room. The building is still standing; it has been considerably enlarged, and is now used as a boarding school for Indians. The second building was used as a residence by Registrar Scott, the small structure to the right being the Registry Office. The buildings to the right of the cut, on the hill, are those occupied by Mr. Forget, secretary to the governor at that time and now Lieutenant Governor. The trail leading up the hill, over the bridge across the Battle river, is the old road, and the poles and wires are the Government telegraph. The town proper is now to the south on the Saskatchewan river.

Are you Interested in the Two New Provinces of the West,—the hope of the Whole Dominion?

If you are, you will desire to keep posted from week to week on the various important happenings which will mark the evolution of these baby Provinces of to-day into the rich and populous Provinces of the future.

There is no better way of keeping so posted than by becoming a regular reader of *THE LEADER*, the foremost paper of Saskatchewan. In its columns during the next twelve months will be found a contemporary history of this new Province in which all the important steps in the laying of the Provincial foundation stones will be entertainingly and instructively recorded.

Take advantage of *THE LEADER*'s Special Inauguration Offer and remit us One Dollar for which sum *THE LEADER* will be mailed to you every week until Jan. 1, 1907.

THE LEADER-TIMES CO., LTD., REGINA, SASK.

W. F. KERR SEC.-TREAS.



A Familiar Scene in the Regina District only a few years ago.



NEW HOTEL IMPERIAL (now under construction).
Sketched from plans by W. W. Hilton, architect, Regina.

You'll Need the Services of an Architect

For your new buildings in this growing Province and Its Capital.

Having built the Carnegie Library, Sydney, C.B.; Lyceum Theatre, Sydney, C.B.; King's Theatre, Town Hall, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, Glace Bay, C.B. — my plans being accepted in keen competitions—I feel I can offer you my services and guarantee satisfaction :: :: :: ::

The new residences of Mayor Laird, W. E. Moore, Alex. Mowat and Wilson Bros., now under construction in Regina, are from my plans and invite inspection.

Every essential detail and close estimates accompany each plan and will be promptly furnished. Let me know your wishes :: :: :: ::

GEO. E. HUTCHINSON

Architect

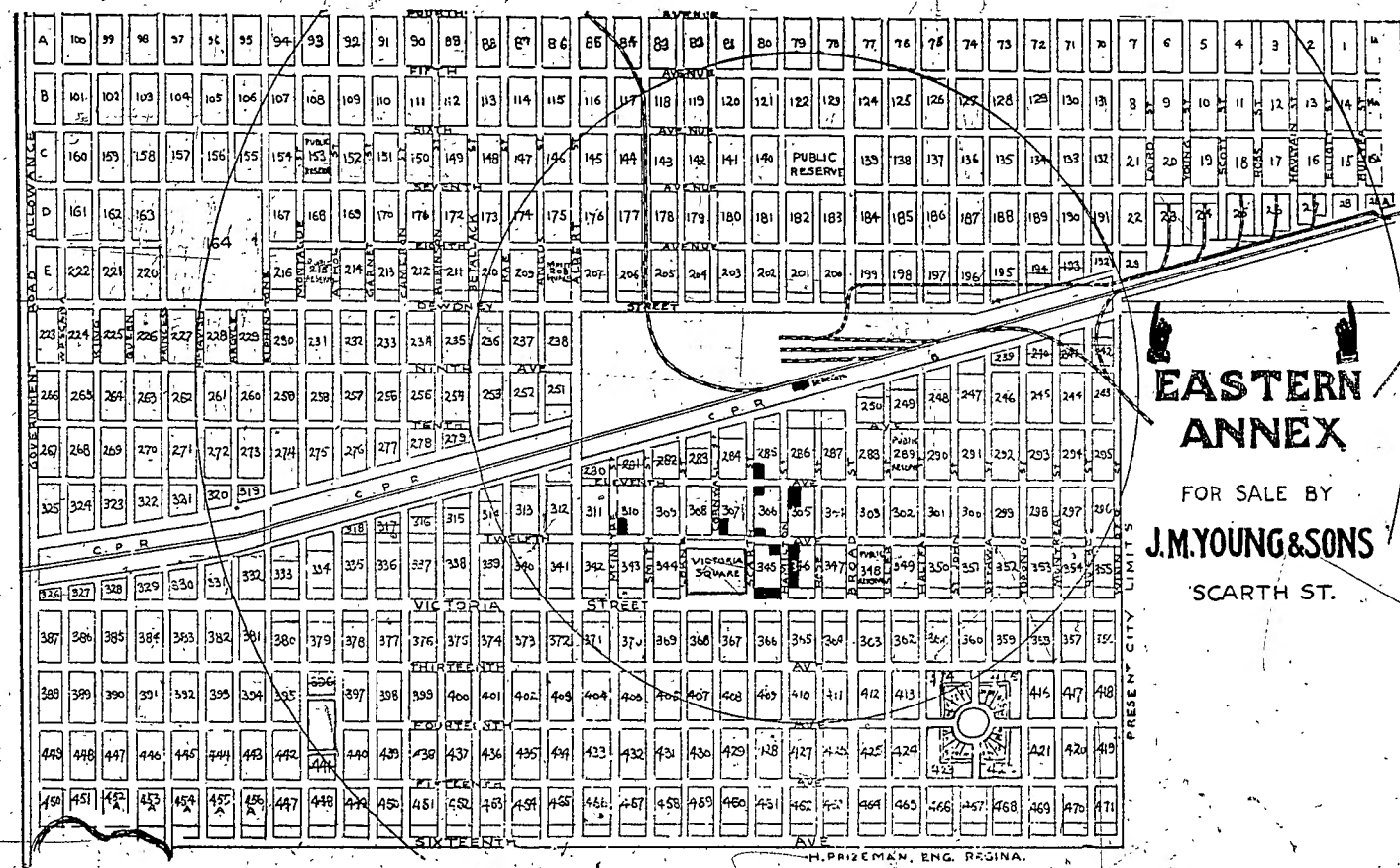
REGINA

SASK.

IT ATTRACTS OTHERS - WHY NOT YOU?

BUY REGINA REAL ESTATE AT TO-DAY'S PRICES

No other CITY in the WEST has better prospects. See us and we will assist you in making the proper selection.



EASTERN ANNEX

FOR SALE BY
J.M. YOUNG & SONS
SCARTH ST.

The Investor's Opportunity!

Warehouse Sites!

The Home-Seeker's Opportunity!

Residential Sites!

Study the location and advantages of the Property shown on the north-east corner of the map. The Blocks facing the railway have been reserved for warehouse sites—with spur track privileges. The city waterworks main runs the full length of this property.

OUR PRICES:

Block 1A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, price \$50 per lot.
Terms—\$10 per lot, cash, \$2 per lot per month. No interest.

Block 15A, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 8, price \$65 per lot.
Terms—\$10 per lot, cash, \$3 per lot per month. No interest.

Block 14A, 9, 12, 13, 14, 6, 7, price \$60 per lot.
Terms—\$10 per lot, cash, \$2.50 per lot per month. No interest.

Block 20, 21, 22, price \$75 per lot.
Terms—\$10 per lot, cash, \$3 per lot per month. No interest.

J. M. YOUNG & SONS,
Real Estate and Financial Agents - - - Regina, Sask.

"NOT BY FAVOR BUT BY MERIT"

Money Saved when you build with ... COMPOSITE BRICKS

Cement Stone.

There is no line of manufacturing industry as far reaching in results, or one that is as sure and positive as that of building material. Millions of dollars are spent annually in this country for building material of various kinds, yet there is no product on the face of the earth that can claim the superior qualities and natural adaptation for all kinds of structural purposes as can PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE when rightly handled :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

FACTORY: OSLER ST.

OFFICE: SCARTH ST.

PHONE 84

PROMPT SHIPMENT

THE COMPOSITE BRICK CO. REGINA.

REGINA AS A COMMERCIAL AND DISTRIBUTING CENTRE

(Continued from page 14.)

Hartney, Man., the Regina and Hudson's Bay and the G. T. P. branch from the main line,—will almost certainly be in operation within the next six years, one, the C. N. Hartney extension, being tabled to enter the city within the next twelve months.

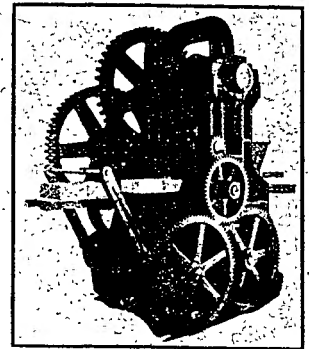
A Favorable Freight Tariff.

The commercial history of the city practically dates back no further than 1902, in which year the C.P.R. first granted the boon of a local freight tariff. Coincident with the

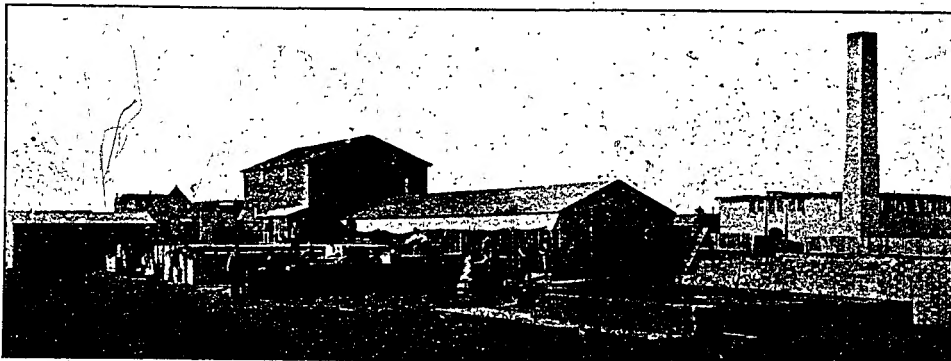
granting of the local tariff Regina was selected as the Territorial headquarters of all the great Canadian and American implement companies, and its future as a distributing centre was assured. To appreciate the importance of the local tariff to the city, one has only to study its effect in a few representative cases. Taking as typical examples 6th, 5th and 4th class freight shipped to Saskatoon on the Prince Albert line, Medicine Hat on the main line and Weyburn on the Soo Line, all points within the territory naturally tributary to Regina, the local freight

tariff works out with the following results:

Implements, 6th class, all rail, car lot to distributing point, then local.	
Montreal to Winnipeg	
rate per 100 lbs.59
Winnipeg to Saskatoon	
rate per 100 lbs.	\$1.29
	\$1.88
Montreal to Regina,	
rate per 100 lbs.92
Regina to Saskatoon,	
rate per 100 lbs.53
	\$1.45
Difference in favor of	
Regina per 100 lbs.43
or on each individual binder	\$7.30.
Groceries, 5th class, lake and rail, car lots to distributing point, then local.	
Montreal to Winnipeg,	
rate per 100 lbs.65
Winnipeg to Medicine	



COMPOSITE PRESSED BRICK MACHINE.



PLANT OF COMPOSITE BRICK CO., CAPACITY 25,000 PRESSED BRICKS PER DAY.

Hat, rate per 100 lbs.94
	\$1.59
Montreal to Regina,	
rate per 100 lbs.	\$1.03
Difference in favor of	
Regina, per 100 lbs.21
This is such staples as coffee, canned goods, pork, etc.	
Furniture, 4th class, all rail to distributing point, then local.	
Toronto to Winnipeg,	
rate per 100 lbs.84
Winnipeg to Weyburn	
rate per 100 lbs.	\$1.94
	\$2.78
Toronto to Regina,	
rate per 100 lbs.	\$1.25
Regina to Weyburn,	
rate per 100 lbs.46
	\$1.71
Difference in favor of	
Regina per 100 lbs.	\$1.07
or over one cent per lb.	

THE SMITH & FERCUSSON CO., LIMITED

Jobbers @ Manufacturers' Agents

HANDLING

McCLARY'S RANGES AND FURNACES. PEASE ECONOMY FURNACES AND FURNACE BOILERS.

THE METALLIC ROOFINGS CO.'S LINES OF METALLIC SHINGLES, SIDINGS, CEILINGS.

RATHBUN STAR PORTLAND CEMENT. COLE'S HOT BLAST STOVES. WENZEL'S AMERICAN TENTS.

STANDARD SANITARY MANUFACTURING CO.'S BATHS, LAVATORIES, ETC.

ARTISTIC FIRE-PROOF WALL PLASTER.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.'S GUNS AND RIFLES.

BERRY BROS.' VARNISHES AND SHERWIN WILLIAM'S PAINTS

Also many special lines of Tools, Cutlery, Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

:: :: We are now erecting a large distributing track warehouse and will be in a :: ::
:: :: better position than ever to cater to the wants of our out of town customers :: ::

From these examples it will at once be seen how great a pull any wholesale house or manufacturing concern established in Regina has for doing business in the North-West, compared with those houses that operate in the same territory from headquarters located in the East, or in the States, or in Winnipeg. The double advantage of an immense saving in freightage and the being on the spot and consequently in close communication with agents and retailers, coupled with the ability to effect a prompt delivery gives the locally established firm a long start in the competition for business.

Headquarters for Implements.

Always an important point for the handling of agricultural implements and machinery, the decision of the great manufacturers to make Regina the headquarters for the Territories at once made it one of the largest implement centres in the country. In 1903 immense warehouses were built by the Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., the J. I. Case Thresher Co., The American Abell Thresher Co., and the Frost & Wood Co. Ltd., followed in 1904 by the Waterloo Engine & Thresher Mfg. Co. Ltd. The International Harvester Co., although establishing their headquarters in Regina, have not yet built a warehouse, their stock being at present warehoused by the Regina Storage & Forwarding Co., they, however, contemplate building a mammoth warehouse at an early date and carrying a much larger stock than they are at present able to. Some idea of the extent of the implement business done

from this centre may be gathered from the fact that it is the distributing point to between three and four hundred agencies of the Massey-Harris and International Companies alone, which number is being continually added to as fresh country is opened up to settlement. At a conservative estimate the total value of machinery and implements shipped out of Regina last season was between three and four million dollars, and the companies interested all look for a large increase in their turnovers during the next few years.

Other Industries.

But the implement business by no means exhausts the list of Regina's industries. Much capital has already been sunk in various manufacturing plants, and everything points to a great impetus in industrial undertakings during the present year, an impetus that will be immeasurably added to should the projected experimental borings for natural gas prove successful. Among the chief undertakings already in actual operation may be mentioned a 100 barrel flour mill, owned by local capitalists, Cushing Bros', planing mill and sash and door factory which has recently been reconstructed and its capacity doubled, the works of the Composite Brick Co. with an output of 25,000 bricks per day, the foundry of Messrs. Reid Bros., lately greatly enlarged, and a cement block plant started early in the year by Karl Schwartz. In addition to these the Western Manufacturing Co., late of Indian Head, are now erecting large works for the manu-

facture of fanning mills and other agricultural machinery, a \$10,000 pork factory is in course of construction, a mineral water factory is being built by a wholesale liquor merchant of the city, and work will shortly be commenced in connection with a large brewery to be built by Winnipeg capitalists. Besides these, negotiations are also being carried with regard to locating in the city several other wholesale and manufacturing concerns for which Regina's exceptional distributing facilities offer special inducements.

A Banking Centre.

Undoubtedly, the best and truest criterion of the extent and solidity of a city's commerce is the number and the standing of the banks through which its financial business is transacted.

In 1882, the year in which the North-West Territories were organized, an unpretentious lumber shack, built in Chicago on the ready for use principle, was shipped to Regina and erected on what is now known as Victoria Square. In that humble dwelling was housed Regina's first bank, a branch of the Bank of Montreal. The founding of a branch of Canada's premier bank in the city at that comparatively early stage of Regina's history was almost entirely for the purpose of transacting the financial business of the Territorial Government, and for many years after its opening the "Treasury Account" practically monopolised the pages of the bank's ledgers. For sixteen years the Bank of Montreal continued to be the only banking in-

stitution represented in Regina. Then in 1898 the Union Bank opened a branch,—the dry bones of the West had begun to stir and keen-sighted business men already prophesied for it a great future. Within the next four years no less than three of the great chartered banks of Canada opened up branches in the city, so that today five of the great banking corporations of the Dominion, with a paid up capital of over \$30,000,000, are represented by branches in Regina. The growth of the business transacted by the banks has been phenomenal and, although there are no actual clearing house figures to exactly demonstrate that growth, it is generally estimated by those competent to judge that the volume of business today is 600 per cent. greater than it was in 1901. In that year a total staff of ten sufficed to deal with the city's financial business whereas at the present time the total staff of the banks is 34. Established in handsome buildings significant of their financial stability and standing, nothing so emphatically denotes the marvellous growth and scope of Regina's commercial interests as its banks. Below are the names of the banks with their present managers and the date when established in Regina:

The Bank of Montreal, A. F. Angus, 1882.

Union Bank, A. S. Jarvis, 1898
Imperial Bank of Canada, W. A. Hebblewhite, 1902.

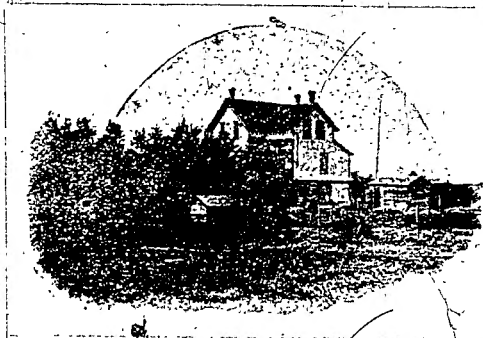
Bank of Commerce, Henry F. Mytton, 1903.

Bank of Ottawa, S. A. Coold, 1903.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres more or less.



Entry.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the District, in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

Homestead Duties.

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, and the amendments thereto, to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years. It is the practice of the Department to require a settler to bring 15 acres under cultivation, but if he prefers he may substitute stock; and 20 head of cattle, to be actually his own property, with buildings for their accommodation, will be accepted instead of the cultivation.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1889.

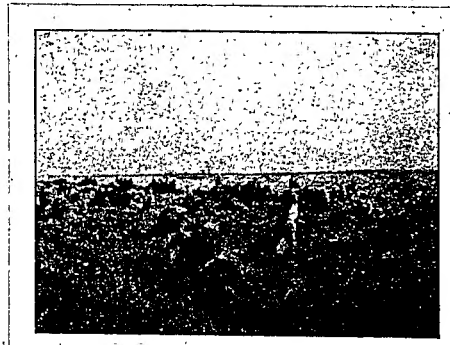
Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

Application for Patent

should be made at the end of three years before the local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.



W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B. —In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.